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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

CHICAGO.

"Tribune" Vault Opened—Plenty of Work and Good Wages—$3,000,000 Worth of Churches Burned, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The fire-proof vault in the *Tribune* building was opened yesterday for the first time since the fire. Its contents, even to a linen coat and a box of matches, were found intact.

The vast magnitude of the work of clearing away the ruins and rebuilding Chicago is proving an important means of relief to the mechanics and laborers who are finding plenty of employment at good wages. The average wages of laborers in the ruins is one dollar and seventy-five cents per day; carpenters, three dollars to three dollars fifty; bricklayers three dollars to three twenty-five. The members of the Chicago Bricklayers' Union demanded increased wages, and many members struck and refused to work. The contractors refused to yield to the strikers, as there are a large number of bricklayers here from other cities and towns willing and anxious to work at the present wages. The price of brick has risen from six dollars and fifty cents to twelve and fifteen dollars. The supply seems abundant, and the price will go down.

The statement which has been made that all the prisoners in the jail under the Court House, including five murderers, were allowed to escape when the Court House took fire, proves not to be true. When it became evident that the Court House must burn, most of the characters in jail were put in the hands of patrolmen for the purpose of taking them to the West Madison street police station. During the transfer all the scoundrels but fourteen escaped. All the murderers, five in number, were held, and are now in custody.

The press of this city give the names of persons who intend to rebuild their business blocks at once. The number is too large to enumerate.

The aggregate value of the churches destroyed by the late fire is three million dollars. The churches burned on the southern division were the First and Second Presbyterian, St. Paul, Trinity, Swedenborgian, St. Marys, First Methodist and Wabash Avenue Methodist; on the north side the North Presbyterian, Westminister Presbyterian, Grace Methodist, Noyes's Mission, St. James, Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. Josephs, with the Orphan Asylum and Convent of the Immaculate Conception, St. Augustines, New England, Plymouth, Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian, and one or two others smaller.

The report in a morning paper, that the steamer Corona, belonging to Goodrich's line, had been recently wrecked and forty-five lives lost, is not true. The Corona is now lying at her wharf in this port.

The canal ben bill for the relief of Chicago, which has passed both houses of the Legislature, was today signed by the Governor.

The contributions for the relief of Chicago from New York amount to two million two hundred thousand dollars, of which four hundred and sixty thousand was in supplies, the balance in money.

Gage Bros. & Hice, formerly of the Sherman House, have opened a new Sherman House, at the corner of Madison and Clinton streets, west side. The house is large and new.

The People's Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass., paid four thousand dollars insurance to John B. Drake to-day, and will pay every dollar of their loss. The *Tribune* Company have ordered their architect to commence rebuilding. The front will be taken down and rebuilt with Milwaukee brick. The other walls and nearly all the floors are found to be perfectly firm and secure.

A dispatch was received from San Francisco yesterday, from William .. Early and James G. Stute, authorizing a draft upon them for eight hundred dollars for the relief of Chicago sufferers.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Geo. C. Satterlee has been appointed Receiver of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, which suspended to-day. Capital $400,000; surplus $350,000; losses in Chicago about $700,000.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The *Commercial Advertiser* estimates the total losses of insurance by the Chicago fire at $87,740,000. Henry T. Freeman has been appointed Receiver to wind up the Market Fire Insurance Company, Jay Cooke has been appointed Receiver of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, which suspended yesterday.

In the Insurance Convention to-day, the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which was accepted, provides for a Voluntary National Association composed of insurance officers having charge of insurance departments in each State, for the purpose of mutual consultation and protection, a President, Vice President and Executive Committee to be elected at the next annual meeting in the third Wednesday in May. The report of the Committee on Rates of Interest and Mortality, &c., was considered. It provides that on marine and inland navigation risks of loss by whole of the premiums received on unexpired risks should be charged as liability, and held as an insurance reserve. Fifty per cent. of the premiums received on unexpired fire risks having one year or less to run, should be charged as liability or reserve; provided, that the reserve shall not be less than forty per cent. of the premiums received during the year. Beside this fire companies should accumulate an extra reserve fund, to which not less than one per cent. per annum should be made upon the full cash capital until after the insurance reserve is equal to the whole amount of premiums received on all unexpired fire risks. The Committee also recommend the approval by the Convention of the American experience table or mortality, and four and one-half per cent. per annum to be designated by law in each State as a basis for life insurance. The report of the Committee was discussed until adjournment.

WHAT IS SPARED.

The *Tribune*, roughly estimating the situation, says above 50,000 people have left the city, 200,000 remaining. Five elevators were burned, with 1,600,000 bushels of grain; eleven grain warehouses were left intact, containing 5,000,000 bushels. One-half the stocks of pork produce were burned up, and about the same proportion of grain and flour. There remains 240,000,000 feet of lumber, 50,000,000 having been burned. Of coal there is 70,000 tons; burned, 80,000. Leather to the amount of $95,000 was destroyed, comprising about one-quarter of the stock. The quantities of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes and ready made clothing were scarcely equal to more than a three weeks' supply, and are being rapidly replaced. Finally, not more than ten per cent. of the entire city was destroyed, 30,000 houses are left standing, and the real estate could not burn up.

A careful average shows that Chicago has suffered not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five per cent. on her total assets, real and personal. The ratio of increase for thirty-four years has been ten and a half per cent. per annum, and this rate would restore the status of a month ago within three years. Making every due allowance the *Tribune* thinks there can be no doubt that five years hence, at most, the population, wealth, commerce, &c., of the city will be greater than a month ago.

RESURRECTION.

The *Evening Journal* of Thursday notes arrangements for the erection of thirty new brick and stone buildings in the burnt district, and says the number is increasing hourly. Meantime scores of new wooden structures are going up for the temporary accommodation of merchants and other business men.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

The *Journal* also notes the sale of a lot forty-eight feet front by eighty-one deep, half a block east of Michigan avenue for $20,000 cash. The property was valued at $5,000 before the fire, and was purchased in 1867 for $40,000. R. M. Hoxey, of Hoxley's Opera House refused an offer of $60,000 for his property on Clark street, opposite the Court-house. He valued it at $250,000 before the fire, and considers it not worth a cent less to-day. From this it would seem that property owners still have great faith in Chicago's future.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1871.

TAMMANY AND ITS TRIBULATIONS.

Charles O'Connor has associated with himself W. H. Pickham, Wm. M. Evarts and Judge Emmet—the first-mentioned being a Democrat, and the two latter Republicans—as counsel in the prosecution by the defrauded municipal government of Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was present at a conference between the Attorney General of the State and O'Connor, concerning these suits. He believes the proceedings will be successful. William M. Tweed will be, probably, the first attacked. It is believed that the evidence against him is very strong and it is based upon the Broadway Bank disclosures.

The repeating business is going to have the especial attention of the Legislature, and very necessary measures are to be taken against the operators of this class.

The Grand under deliberation yesterday. Subpœnas have been issued for the attendance of witnesses.

The Young Men's Democratic Reform Association is the the name of an organization just established.

Sheriff Brennan has deserted Tammany. The provocation was the admission of the Boarding delegation to the Senatorial Convention on an equal footing with the Brennan delegates.

The nominations made last night by the Democratic reformers meets the approval of Republicans generally. The *Times* and *Tribune* support them. Sigels confirmation is a done now chapter in the chaos.

There is a revival of the rumor that Comptroller Connolly is to be impeached.

ONE OF THE RING INDICTED.

It is believed the grand jury to-day indicted one of the highest city officers by name. No name is mentioned, and the officers of the court refuse to give any information. Judge Ledwith was before the grand jury to-day to testify in the case pending against Mayor Hall.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MANAGER OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 29, 1871.

H. F. Shrieter has been appointed General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

THE GREAT LEASE SIGNED.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Directors of the United Railways of New Jersey yesterday signed the leases of their works to the Pennsylvania Company.

THE PALACE CAR SWINDLE.

The Erie Railway will probably get itself into court to account for its running of bad coaches, thus driving travelers into what are called drawing-room cars and subjecting them to cost.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue high, with pleasant weather throughout the Atlantic States; easterly winds increase in the Southern and Gulf States, and a little barometer, with southerly winds, prevail in the Mississippi valley.

The Gubernatorial Nomination.

From an editorial in the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* we take the following: The man selected as a candidate for Governor should be one who has taken no part in party strife for preferment, and is not only away from, but absolutely above all the petty strifes and factions which tend to irritate and divide. It is manifest that no old politician can be selected who is wholly untainted and uncontaminated by the influences we have named, and it is equally evident that it is not prudent or politic to nominate any who are thus contaminated. Where, then, are we to look for a man who will lead the young Republicans of the State to victory, who will inspire them with zeal and enthusiasm, that makes success sure? We propose one whose patriotism has outlasted the many hard fought battles in which he led some of the most heroic and noble youths of Pennsylvania in the fearful fight for liberty and the Union, one whose private honesty is only equaled by his devotion to duty and his constant and faithful services up to the present hour. Major General Isabella Pennypacker, of Chester county. We should hardly say of Chester county, for he belongs to the State and is among her most honored, although least heralded and trumpeted, of sons and defenders.

* * *

* Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," said Prof. Daffodil & Co. bottle agents, when we ordered it by mail, and have it delivered in any part of the city. †

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of Earl Granville.

LONDON, October 20.—Earl Granville, in a speech at Manchester last night, expressed a feeling of pride over the Alabama negotiations and their result. He regretted the suffering of the people of Chicago; and thanked the American government for suppressing Fenian raids.

Chicago Relief Fund.

LONDON, October 20.—The subscriptions received at the Mansion House for Chicago, amounts to £33,600. Huddersfield has contributed seven hundred dollars.

An Open Polar Sea Discovered.

GOTHA, October 20.—Full reports of the last German expedition to the North Pole are published. It is claimed that the expedition was successful. A Polar Sea was discovered free of ice, and swarming with whales.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 20.—It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to Paris.

VERSAILLES, October 20.—The ratification treaty gives great satisfaction.

M. Thiers confers the Cross of Legion of Honor on Quertier for his services.

PARIS, October 20.—The subscription of this city for the Chicago sufferers amounts to 10,000 marcs-banco.

PARIS, October 20.—Prince Napoleon arrived at Marseilles to-day, and leaves to-night for Ajaccio. Accounts from Corsica represent the island tranquil.

BERLIN, October 20.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* contradicts the account given by Benedetti of negotiations between Bismarck and Napoleon in 1866. It asserts that the Germans, while at Versailles, found in the archives of the French Government a copy in Benedetti's handwriting of the famous secret treaty which was published last year.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 20.—The steamships Humboldt, Java and Silesia have arrived out.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The failure of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, leaves a deficit in the city funds of four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. The firm are held by the City Treasurer, which may be able to cover the amount.

The loyalists in the Creek Nation have been settled by a Convention which adjourned last Saturday, declaring Checote elected Chief by three hundred majority.

It looks now as if Dr. Mudlock would be acquitted of the charge of poisoning Mr. Ruth, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

A letter from Egypt says that the Khedive has made liberal concessions to his subjects in the matter of the franchise. He has established female schools, and is otherwise progressive.

The buildings in Hagerstown, Ind., owned by Messrs. Wiggins, Newcomb & Stonebraker as pork and grain warehouses and also as freight and ticket offices for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis and Washington and West Virginia Railroad Companies, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The cause of the fire is supposed to be incendiarism. No insurance. The buildings contained a considerable quantity of grain, which was all saved, as were the books and papers of the two companies. Several buildings in the vicinity were fired from burning brands, but no damage resulted, the fire being confined to water and willing hands to aid.

Private advices have been received from Captain Hall, which report him, under date of September 8th, sailing northward from Upernavik. All were well.

Five Indians and two white men belonging to a surveying party on the Canada Pacific Railroad were burned to death by fires in the woods.

The schooners Phœbe, Catharine and Commelo are ashore at Howe island, Lake Erie.

Frank Blair made a speech at Montgomery, Ala., Thursday night, in which he declared that the triumph of the Democratic party is the safety of the South, and urged Southern men to guard the safety of the party. He was opposed to the proposition that in the next Democratic national convention the South decline to be represented. And much more of the same sort.

At Newark, N. J., yesterday, Botts, who killed Pet Halstead, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The National Police Convention met in St. Louis yesterday, ninety delegates being present. Robert Hague, Wm. V. Dichl and others are present from Pittsburgh.

The crew of the Horton arrived at Gloucester, Mass., Thursday night, and had a joyous reception. A purse of $1,000 was presented to Capt. Knowlton.

The President had an enthusiastic reception at Portland yesterday, and made a speech.

The President and suite arrived in Boston yesterday, and left in the evening for New York.

Snow fell yesterday in Ulster county, N. Y., to the depth of two inches.

James P. Shryock, a steamboat barkeeper, was shot, and probably fatally wounded by Col. L. D. Watson, in Evansville, Ind., yesterday.

Mrs. William H. Saffle committed suicide in Cleveland yesterday, by taking laudanum. She left a husband and four children.

LOSS OF THE R. G. COBURN.

From Fifty to Sixty Lives Lost—Further Particulars of the Disaster.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DETROIT, October 18, 1871.

Calamities are said never to come single, and in this part of the country there really seems to be no end to them. Scarcely has the smoke of the destructive fire died away until the wind and waves commence their fury. On last Sunday a terrific gale passed over Lake Huron, which did an immense amount of damage to shipping; but the most horrible portion of the calamity is the loss of the propeller R. G. Coburn, of Wood's Lake Superior line of steamers.

The Coburn left Duluth with a cargo of wheat and flour and a number of passengers. At Sault Ste. Marie she took on some silver ore and a number of passengers, among whom were Mr. Smith, Indian Agent, and his wife, and Lieutenant Atwood, U. S. A. The propeller Empire, of the Northern Transportation Company, was in sight when they reached Lake Huron on Saturday evening, and last saw her about dark, when a very heavy gale sprang up from the Northeast. The Empire went into Presque Isle, while the Coburn passed on and struggled hard all night until 4 A. M., when she shifted cargo, turned on her beam and made water rapidly. All hands went to throwing her deck freight overboard, but her rudder unshipped, the smoke stack went overboard, and the boat sank into the trough of the sea, perfectly unmanageable. One of the crew lashed says he went to the Captain and told him all was lost, when the Captain told him to go below and throw more freight overboard, but the deck hand told him there was no use. The Captain went below but at once returned and told the mate to stand by the smoke stack with a bucket, prepared to throw water if the deck caught fire. The Captain then walked up the mast and took hold of it, as if he intended climbing up, but turned round, threw off his cap and crawl, when the boat went down, leaving her hurricane deck above water, with passengers, officers and crew on it. Three boats were at once filled and put out. One of these boats, with several passengers and a number of deck hands, was picked up by a schooner and brought down by the Keweenaw. The other boats have not been heard from, and very little hope is entertained of the safety of their passengers. She foundered in Saginaw Bay at about 9 A. M. on Sabbath.

When the news first reached here that she had probably gone down, the excitement was painful and intense, as she was owned here, and nearly all of her crew were living here.

A dispatch form Port Huron had advised us that some of the rescued were coming on the Keweenaw, and when that steamer came to her dock persons were heard to call out from all parts of that denselypeopled locality, inquiring about the safety of some friend. One colored man asked about his uncle; another asked for a brother. "Is any one left?" "Glory be to God!" shouted the grateful African, with a voice that made the welkin ring. But, oh, the sadness of the disappointed ones!

The Coburn was a first-class propeller in every respect, of about 800 tons burthen. She was one of the staunchest and fastest steamers in the line, and this was on her second season; but there seemed to be a fatality laughing over her, as she has scarcely made a trip but some accident happened to her. In the early part of the summer she struck a rock and sunk on Lake Superior, while some minor accident overtook her on every trip since. The latest always seemed to be that she did not steer her helm readily, and was hard to manage.

It cannot be definitely ascertained how many passengers were on board, consequently the number of lives lost is not yet known, but it is supposed that between fifty and sixty were lost, among whom were the following: Captain, Gilbert Lemont, and his brother; Chief Engineer, Thomas Purvis; Mrs. Johnson; second engineer, Wm. Hutchinson; steward, George Westcott, and his wife; first mate, — Simmons.

Among the passengers known to be lost are Mr. Smith, Indian Agent, and his wife, and Lieutenant Atwood United States Army. Mr. Smith had paid his ticket as far as Sault Ste. Marie, and was to go to Detroit as a passenger, but, saving money, as he told me he had to go to Lake Michigan himself, he concluded to let pretty well alone, to risk so much money so late in the fall. He was an honest and faithful officer, and persisted in his right to place the money entrusted to him in a safe place. Such has been the fate of one of the finest steamers on the lakes, and this is the one more chapter in the casualties of which the country has seen so much in the last few days.

I was on the Coburn on her first trip, and it was by accident that I was not aboard of her on her last and most unfortunate one.

I have just returned from the Lake Michigan shore, and found great distress there. Let the people of Pittsburgh come to the rescue before winter sets in.

A. P. H.

By Associated Press.

DETROIT, MICH., October 20.—The arrival of the propeller Brooklyn, of the Northern Transportation Line, yesterday, brought intelligence, according to the statements of the captain, that two more boats of the lost steamer R. G. Coburn had been picked up on Lake Huron, containing eighteen persons, and that they had been transferred by the vessel which had picked them up to the propeller S. D. Caldwell, and were on the way to Mackinaw. This morning the following dispatch was received:

MARIOS CITY, October 20.—*Capt. Eber Ward, Detroit:* The following men from the R. G. Coburn are at Mackinaw: W. L. House, second mate; H. M. Rhodes, deck hands; Alfred Mahorrigz, James Warwick, watchmen; F. Marinard, Charles Miller, James Ludner, colored; K. Kelley, passenger. The captain's name is not given.

(Signed) L. LESTER.

By most persons the inference is drawn from this dispatch that the body of one boat was picked up in addition to that first found, and that this second boat was left at Mackinaw by the Caldwell, the Magnet bringing intelligence of it to Marine City. The captain of the Brooklyn may easily have confused the boats somewhat, and supposed that two additional boats had been saved, whereas one was rescued in addition to the first one. Further intelligence, of course, is awaited with the utmost anxiety.

The Coal Supply at Cincinnati.

The *Commercial* of yesterday estimates the supply of coal at Cincinnati at 350,000 bushels. The gas company have about 800,000 bushels on hand, but this cannot be considered. The average consumption in the city at this time is 75,000 bushels per day. In winter the consumption varies from 100,000 to 125,000. For the first time for several years a successful attempt has been made to bring coal into the city by railroad, but owing to difficulties in delivering it, even that source it is said will not be sufficient to prevent a famine. The price of coal on Thursday day before and fifty cents per load (twenty-five bushels) for ne"coal, and eight dollars for Kanawha-toghany. There is little of any other kind of coal in the market.

Dangerous Trades in Crowded Cities.

The New York *Bulletin* argues that trades which the insurance companies have learned to classify hazardous and extra hazardous, should be prohibited by law in crowded districts of populous cities. Among these may be classed the keeping and storage of petroleum and other explosive oils, the manufacture and wholesaling of fireworks, the manufacture of highly inflammable drugs and chemicals in large quantities, the storage of lumber in yards immediately adjoining warehouses and dwellings which cannot be protected in case of fire, and many other trades which, in our own experience, we have learned to regard as more than ordinarily dangerous. There would be no more injustice in excluding these trades from corporate limits than in excluding powder mills and magazines from populous districts.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Government Aid for the Northwest.

Fenton Nominated for Vice President.

Board of Arbitrators Complete.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1871.

Government Aid for the Northwest.

The War Department to-day gave instructions to have one hundred wagons, sets of harness, etc., forwarded immediately to Gov. Fairchild at Madison, Wisconsin, for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire. Instructions have also been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan to draw upon the War Department here for overcoats and all kinds of army clothing for distribution among the people of those States, whose immediate necessities require such aid.

Butler's Choice for Vice President.

General Butler has made known to his friends his preference for the Vice-Presidency. He thinks Fenton should be nominated with Grant, which would effect such a union of the two factions there as to insure the State for such a ticket, since Conkling and his followers are already pledged to Grant, and could not hold off even if Fenton were on the ticket. He thinks his plan would take all the life out of Greeley's movements against Grant.

City Improvements.

Mayor Bowen has employed two competent engineers to form an estimate of the amount of money it would take to complete the improvements now begun in this city, and in their report they state that the plan as inaugurated cannot be carried out short of eighteen million dollars. Nearly every street in the city, especially in the resident portion, has been dug up, and at this particular season of the year the consequence is that but few have escaped sickness. There is a strong feeling on the part of resident property holders at the reckless manner in which the territorial ring are now disposing of the public moneys.

The Board of Arbitrators.

It is announced at the State Department that the Board of Arbitrators under the Washington treaty has been completed by the appointment of Baron De Rujoba on the part of Brazil. The latter gentleman was for a long time representative of his government at Paris, and besides his diplomatic training, is said to be an accomplished lawyer. The board as constituted consists as follows: United States, Charles Francis Adams; Great Britain, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn; Switzerland, Jacques Staempfli; Italy, Count Selopis; Brazil, Baron De Itajuba.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Debate Yesterday on the Report of the Committee on Ritual.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 20, 1871.

The first discussion that has attracted close and universal attention in the Convention began to-day, over the report of the Conference Committee on Ritual. No vote was taken upon any of the points at issue, and with the exception of one short speech at the close of the session the day was given to members of the Committee for explanation of its work. It became out that four deputies on the committee declined to sign the report, namely: Of the clergy, Mr. Beers, of Wisconsin; Mr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; of the laity, Mr. Meade, of Albany, and Mr. Craighead, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Haight, of New York, as chairman of the House portion of the committee, read at length the explanation for the majority of the committee. He emphasized the fact that the report prepared by the late five Bishops which the House had raised to consider, had been wholly thrown aside, and that the matter reported was in no sense one of ritual. It was simply a redeclaration of laws already in force. It had been thought best to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Bishops, but one great safe-guard and restriction had been imposed, namely, that a Bishop must decide all questions of ritual upon which he acts in writing. The clergy when ordained vowed to obey the Bishops, and in these matters, if any feel aggrieved, they would at last receive the reward, and made a virtue of long-suffering and patience. If Bishops were reckless and imperious, it must be remembered they do not live for ever, and while he may be left for fifteen years, or even one or two generations, in the life of the Church! This was the burden of the Chairman's explanation, in a word, was that the report, after all, did not amount to anything, and the best way out of all opposition or fear was to adopt it. Mr. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, a recognized low churchman, had framed a minority report. He plead for wide liberty in the church, and declared that ritualism had increased the spirit of reverence in the church.

Mr. Stringfellow had opposed the report in committee on the broad ground that no necessity existed for such a report, and that the General Synod opened way for sowing discord in all dioceses, if any chose to appeal to the Bishops.

Dr. Beers objected strongly because it was proposed, first, to limit the church by uniform canons, and then furnish committee to find out what these adopted canons are. He made strong opposition to the report, by canon, the power conferred by the proposed canon, and thought all parties alike should throw their influence against it.

Mr. Craighead, of Tennessee, could not remain silent as a member of the Committee, and have it supposed he had signed the report. He wished to place on record that he had not, so that his children might hereafter point with pride to the fact that he opposed this preposterous action.

The only remarks made after the members of the Committee had finished were by Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania. He made a strong point against binding the Church to old canons, whose purposes no one could tell without investigation, and closed by moving to strike out that portion of the proposed canon which relates to the Ornaments Rubric, now in force in the Provinces before 1789. Without discussion of the amendment the House adjourned.

SMELTING SILVER ORE AT HOME.

A New Business for Pittsburgh—An Experiment That Will Prove a Success.

Some days ago we announced the fact that a quantity of ore containing silver had arrived in this city from Utah, via the Union Pacific Railroad and connecting lines, consigned to Chess, Smyth & Co. Yesterday we were present while a quantity of the ore was being smelted. A temporary furnace has been erected under a shed in the yard of Chess, Smyth & Co.'s works, on Nineteenth street, Birmingham, where the process of smelting is being tested. It is intended a limited scale. The problem, to be solved by those interested in the experiment, is whether the ore can be brought here and smelted as cheaply as by the present mode, which involves the transportation of coal and scrap iron (used in smelting) from this city to Utah where the business is now carried on, to a limited extent, however. A solution of the problem can only be arrived at by actual experiment, and that is just what the gentlemen interested are making.

At present much of this ore is being shipped directly through the country to Boston, where it goes in as ingots with a tariff taxation of 45 per cent. added to it. Nor is this all; we are actually buying back the lead contained in these bullion bars of the ore. If the fact is definitely established, and we fail to see it otherwise, that we can smelt this ore and smelt this ore cheaper and successfully in Pittsburgh, we will have added to our home productions an article of great value, and one which will afford employment to hundreds of men.

In smelting ore, more or less scrap iron is necessary to produce a "flux," and another great consideration is the coal. In Utah, where there is little or no coal, a reverberatory furnace cannot be employed, as charcoal is used for fuel and a cupola furnace for smelting, and the latter process is the loss of fully twenty per cent. over the process of smelting in a reverberatory furnace. The experiment so far has made we doubt not will result in convincing our people that it has come to stay. Limited for five dollars per ton, while in Utah it costs sixteen dollars per ton, that Pittsburgh is certainly the place to smelt it. To England it should never go, save either as coin, manufactured articles, or in ingots. One ton of ore has been being experimented with in Birmingham, yields $100 of pure silver and fifty per cent. of lead.

In this vicinity is the natural coal, the cheapest necessary for the carrying on of this business, and the fact that it can be transported here from Utah at from twenty-four to twenty-six dollars per ton, there is no reason why, in course of time, the Smelting Works of Utah, and the whole of the great west, may not be, to a large extent, done in our city. We only hope that our capitalists will watch the experiment carefully, and when the result—which appears to be impossible to the other than favorable—is perfectly proven, that the opportunity of adding another to our great manufacturing industries will be fully taken up and be seized by the live men of some other locality.

Mr. J. W. Watson, Mr. J. N. H. Patrick, and other gentlemen interested in the new enterprise, say that the experiment may be found at the furnace on Chess, Smyth & Co.'s premises, Nineteenth street, near Birmingham, where they will be pleased to meet all who take an interest in the project referred to.

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOLS.

A Question of Legal Liability.

It has already been stated that the Directors of the Birmingham Public Schools, owing to the prevalence of the small-pox, did not open at the beginning of the school year. The teachers, who had been elected for the school year at the usual time, were ready to go on duty on the first Monday of September, but were notified that their services would not be needed for one month. At the expiration of this time, a further postponement of two weeks was announced, and it was not until the second Monday commence on the 16th of October. When that day arrived, a further postponement was had—until the first of November. This action of the school board was proper in itself, as it was known; and certainly we have no fault to find with it. But it is stated in the South side *Leader* that "it is generally understood that the Directors of Birmingham have resolved not to pay the teachers their usual salaries for the months of September and October, on the plea that no service has been rendered by them." Surely there must be some mistake about this. It cannot be possible that the Board expects its teachers to wait their pleasure for two months, subject to their call at any hour, and then refuse to pay them because they were not *actively* employed! If they can put their teachers off in this way for two months, they can do it for ten, and cheat them out of a year's salary. But we apprehend that the *Ledger* must be in error, and we forbear further comment.

Reliable Insurance.

A policy in a perfectly reliable and solvent insurance company is much to be desired at this time, when there is so general a feeling of insecurity among those requiring such protection, and at no agency can such unquestionably be more readily obtained than at the Insurance Agency of Swearingen & McCandless, 94 Fourth avenue. This firm represents a number of old and reliable companies that have firmly stood through the storms and tempests of many years, and have always met their obligations without trouble. The assets of the companies comprising this agency aggregate over $7,500,000, and any of our readers in want of undoubted security at fair rates, can be accommodated by calling at 94 Fourth avenue.

OVER seventy horses entered for the races at Oakland Park next week.

The Relief Fund.

The subscriptions to the relief fund yesterday were as follows: Morehead Public School, Eleventh ward, $50; August Ammon, $10; Oliver McClintock & Co., $100; Joseph Horne, $150; cash, $10; Carter Bros. & Co., $50; Jos. Lowry, Jr., $25; C. Hoevener & Bro., $100; Mrs. T. M. Phillips, $25; employees Shorb, Co., $100; Mrs. T. M. Phillips, $25; employees Shorb, Stewart & Co., Coleraine Forge, Huntingdon Co., $104 67; employees Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Shaffield Steel Works, $1,043 22; employees Dilworth, Porter & Co., $250. Subscriptions continue to be received at the Mayor's office and by Mr. Pears, the treasurer, at the corner of Wood street and Second avenue.

THE greatest trot of the season at Oakland Park next Wednesday.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The greater part of yesterday's session was spent in hearing the arguments of counsel in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Eliza McCready, charged with the murder of her husband. The ground taken by the prosecution was, that the defendant, being much younger and stronger than her husband, had inflicted the injuries which caused his death; and that, if not inflicted with the intent to take life, the purpose was to do great bodily harm, and that a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter at least, should be rendered against her. The theory of the defense was, that the deceased had shortly before the difficulty been injured by a fall from a horse, which hastened his death, and that his wife had not inflicted any serious injuries upon him. The case was very elaborately argued on both sides, and Judge Sterrett delivered quite an able charge to the jury. The jury retired shortly after three o'clock, and in less than an hour they came in with a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was then discharged, and was heartily congratulated by her friends.

The Court, while waiting for the verdict in the above case, took up the case of the colored man Thomas, charged with robbing Mr. Wallace of Bakerstown of forty dollars in money and a silver watch. The defendant was tried for this offense a few years ago, but the jury failed to agree, and this is the second trial. The testimony is substantially the same as on the former hearing. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Court adjourned until this morning, when, the cases of James McVay, James McKain, and Luke Hollini will be called for hearing.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Rose Hartman,	Mary Bailey,
Wm. Barbier,	Wm. Henahan,
J. L. Ebesser,	John Risly, et al.
Sol. Mc Farlane,	Ann McCue,
Wm. Mays,	Edward McGarr,
Katharine Wilbert, et. al.,	Rose Hastings,
Mary Gotthard,	Dennis Haggerty,
Leonard Rucker,	Dan. McCafferty,
August Nesser,	John Stahlen,
Owen McGinn,	Bernardt Pfiaum,
Wm. J. Robinson.	

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

F. R. Rhoner, of Crawford county, was, on motion of C. R. Marsh, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Lamb et al. vs. Irwin. Forest. Argued by William D. Brown for plaintiffs in error, and by B. J. Kaul contra. A motion for leave to amend assignments of error was refused, whereupon, on motion of attorney for plaintiffs in error, judgment of *non pros.* was entered.

Guernsey vs. McClintock and Porter was same. Crawford. Argued by Douglass for plaintiff in error, and by Richmond contra.

Curtis' appeal. Crawford. On motion of Marsh, for appellee, appeal entered on list and *non pressed.*

Canon vs. Crawford & Co. Crawford. Argued by Douglass for plaintiff in error, and Marsh contra.

Dorrington et al's appeal. Crawford. Argued by Derrickson for appellant.

United States District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of the Duck Creek Valley Oil Company vs. S. H. Johnston, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $1,250.

Thomas J. Power vs. Wm. H. Williams, garnishee. Verdict for the defendant.

Jury trials will be resumed on Monday.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

District Attorney Swoope being engaged in the Grand Jury room, the Court was unable to hear motions. A number of unimportant motions were disposed of.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The second half of the fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College will commence on Monday morning next. A good opportunity will thus be afforded to those for the remaining part of the term. There are so many departments in the College, and so many teachers employed, that pupils can enter at any time. Charges will be made only from the time of entrance until the close of the term.

A few days ago we referred to the beautiful cabinet organ in the parlors of the College. We have so often spoken of the elegant College buildings, and the superior advantages afforded by the institution, that it would be useless to refer to them. We can most cordially commend the College to our readers, and are pleased to learn that there is a large attendance at present, notwithstanding the grossly exaggerated reports circulated through the city with regard to the small-pox, by which there were kept away. New pupils have been received every week, and quite a number also have engaged rooms for the winter term.

The charges are less than any School in the United States of equal advantages and accommodations. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

BEAUTIFUL silver-plated ware selling cheap at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 27.

The sales of the unrivalled Steinway Pianos effected since last publication are the following:

S. L. Blood, Esq., Brookville, Penna., bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano.

Miss Mary Burnett, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Robert Shivers, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

F. B. Laughlin, Esq., Mahoning Station, bought a Steinway Square.

Mrs. E. B. Laughlin, Mahoning Station, bought a Steinway Cabinet Grand.

John Eamon yesterday preferred a charge of arguments, assault and battery against Wm. J. Gilchrist, a boss in Dickson's coal yards, before Justice Barker, of Birmingham. It appears that Gilchrist, on Friday, caused a stunk him on the leg with a shovel, inflicting a severe wound. The accused entered bail for a hearing.

THE Pittsburgh Subsistance Committee acknowledge the receipt of large donations of clothing and stores for the aid of sufferers at Chicago, all of which has been forwarded to Mrs. A. Thaw for distribution. The following ladies of Wilkinsburg, I box from Mrs. F. T. Plunkett; 1 package from Mrs. Woods, 1 package from Miss Mellor, 1 box from Mrs. Shaw.

SOME very pretty speeches are made in the Supreme Court, and this is the season of the year when they increase in every part. Some attorneys might say a great deal more, and say it less than they do now, and the point would probably present them concisely, and then stop. Before, and during the heat of a case in the Supreme Court, Judge Strickwood is a great walker. He gets off the bench and walks about as the lawyers talk. Court room, and this while the arguments of counsel are being made. The Judge has said he never fails to catch every point in the case, although to look at him one would suppose he was paying very little attention.

MR. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, Jr., the patentee of the celebrated air brake which bears his name, and which is now used on nearly all the leading railroads of the country, arrived home from Europe, on Thursday, where he had spent six months. He visited the principal cities in England, and with return in a few weeks to practically superintend the manufacture of his air brake business in connection therewith.

YESTERDAY morning an old gentleman named Stewart met with a serious accident at his residence in East Birmingham. Mr. Stewart was in some way engaged in what was in a room by himself, and in attempting to stir the fire he struck against the grate and was precipitated against the head, neck and shoulders. Dr. Hughes was called in and attended to the injured man. His recovery is considered doubtful.

WM. H. LONG

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE COMMERCIAL desires to call our attention to the "Park Job," in which this paper is charged with having "an interest to the extent of several thousand dollars as a private venture." Will the COMMERCIAL explain in what manner we are interested? —*Pittsburgh Post.*

We "explain" by saying that Mr. JAMES P. BARR, senior Editor and Proprietor of the *Post*, owns a $10,000 share in the original speculation whereon the Park Prospect is based.

THE loss by the Chicago fire, immense as it is, comes down as the facts are known. One hundred and fifty millions is as high as it is now put by those who arrive at a conclusion from a calm survey and diligent inquiry. Of this amount, however, probably not a quarter will fall on Chicago. New York is by far the greater sufferer of all. Between eighty and one hundred millions in money will flow into Chicago in a steady stream to rebuild the city; and New York and other cities are again "setting up" Chicago in business as rapidly as possible—a fact which amounts to a tribute of which she has every reason to feel proud.

CHICAGO merchants and dealers of every kind rush to the papers as advertisers as the first and best thing to do in the work of recuperation. So great is the rush that some of the papers cannot find room for more than half of the advertisements that are offered. Chicago is a remarkable instance of success, and it is equally famous for advertising. It has found out that the one follows the other. Although the papers there charge the highest prices, they are cheerfully paid as the best expenditure that can be made. The Chicago merchant that spends a thousand dollars a month in advertising knows what he is about; he has found out that nothing pays so well. This is one of the principal secrets—if there be any secret about it—of Chicago's success. Its example in nothing else is so worthy of imitation. Pittsburgh merchants, manufacturers and dealers in general, might become imitators with profit to themselves.

WE read in a New York paper that "the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association is already organized in nine wards and six hundred members have resolved to give up their time to the election." A more profitable business or a more patriotic duty could not engage the attention of voters, young or old. Nor should such organizations be confined to New York. Every city needs them. Corruption and extravagance create the necessity. New York is paying the penalty of indifference to nominations and elections. Her experience will be the the experience of every city that permits the municipal machinery to be run in the interest of jobs. The tendency and the danger are alike universal. New York went to the greatest extreme of robbery and cost. Property and business must pay the expense in taxes, which nearly everywhere are continually creeping up. Whether it is better for tax payers to continue in a state of indifference till, as in New York, endurance becomes impossible, than to take their affairs into their own hands while prevention is possible, is a question which ought to be considered. The possessors of the power whereby cities are governed, ought to study the lesson to be read in the present state of things in New York. They should think well of the consequences of wearing out the patience of the people, as regards the effect on their party and the general welfare. There is a point beyond which they cannot go, and wreck and disaster may result sooner than they have calculated.

THE comments by the Philadelphia papers over the great Railroad Lease betrays the dissatisfaction, the existence of which has been suspected, with the lease itself. The *North American*, after remarking that it "places the Pennsylvania Road in full control of the route to and from New York," says that "the effect of the arrangement on the business of our port and city is what touches us first,—this depends on the views and intentions of the corporation." But as to this it is not so certain and employs many "ifs" to describe the situation. For instance:

> "If they employ their gigantic resources for the edification of the city by which the road was really created, we shall have no reason to regret that western and inferior purchasers are obliged to go so many miles further to buy what they can procure more advantageously here. If they assist heartily in giving success to our steamship line, and discriminate in our favor rather than against us, we shall be well pleased at the preponderance of a friendly power."

The *Enquirer* is in a similar state of mind, but attempts to quiet its apprehensions by referring to the interest the Railroad company has taken in the new steamship line, which, it argues, it would not have taken if it intended to "cut" Philadelphia. It says:

> "We believe now, as we have always done, that the interests of this great corporation are with this State and this city, which fostered it when it was young and weak, and we further believe that should it ever exercise a contrary policy it alone will be the severest sufferer. The power of Pennsylvania which created the Pennsylvania Company, if they prove false to Pennsylvania, create another as strong as themselves."

Our Philadelphia friends should experience no difficulty in determining in their minds what will be the policy of the Company. It will be precisely what is for its interest, and will contain not a grain of sentiment. It seeks New York for a terminus wholly on this ground, and it will adopt the rule towards Philadelphia, as it has towards other cities and towns in its lines.

BOTH Bonapartists and Orleanists seem to take it for granted that Germany, through its government and public opinion, may have some influence upon the restoration of monarchy in France. Agents of both these parties are said to be busy in Berlin and elsewhere, each representing the other as determined, on the recovery of power, to head a war of vengeance against the Germans, while each with equal zeal represents its own chief as in favor of permanent peace. In the meantime the French people in their private capacity are doing all they can to impress the Germans with a knowledge of the intense hatred with which they are regarded, and of the certainty of their coming punishment. The consequences of all these efforts are obvious and natural enough. Assailed with threats and warnings, the Germans, who at the close of the war, hoped that permanent peace had been established, are rapidly becoming resigned to the inevitableness of another conflict with their hereditary enemy. They are fast coming to look upon the peace which they enjoy as an armed peace, and their own duty to remain before ill equipped for war, and ready to do again the work which they had fancied done. Thus the actual Republic in France appears to be as much a standing menace to the tranquility of Europe as the empire ever was. In fact, the danger consists in the character of the French people, whose restlessness under their recent defeat is not unnatural. They were too easily and too utterly beaten. Thrashed completely, though with less apparent ease and to a less humiliating degree, they would, or at any rate, might have been less restive and more inclined to accept with decent resignation the results of the war.

M. MICHAEL CHEVALIER, the agent of the French Emperor in forming, in conjunction with Mr. CODDEN, the free trade commercial treaty between England and France, is reported to be bitterly indignant at the action of M. THIERS in notifying England that the treaty would cease in twelve months, and to predict all sorts of evil consequences to France as the result of the step. Yet his own exhibit of the condition of French finances, present and prospective, shows the imperative necessity of abandoning free trade for the advantage of England, and adopting a protective policy for the benefit of France. According to this exhibit the annual expenses of that country, which before the war were some four hundred and fifty millions of dollars, will henceforth exceed six hundred millions; while the yearly interest on the funded debt, which under the Empire was about seventy-five millions of dollars, will hereafter amount to two hundred millions, or more than double the tax previously imposed, and this with a people greatly reduced in numbers, more impoverished, and with considerably less territory than under the former circumstances. M. CHEVALIER also computes that France will have to borrow at least a hundred millions of dollars to defray the expenses of renewing her war material, restoring her public buildings and erecting needful defenses; in addition to which the Government owes the Bank of France a debt of three hundred millions, while numberless lesser debts swell the total sum of her obligations to still more alarming proportions. One would naturally suppose that such a gloomy monetary future, and the heavy burden of taxation which it must of necessity impose, more than ever called for the adoption of a policy which should protect and encourage her productive industries to the fullest possible extent. The very fact that Mr. GLADSTONE has publicly declared that the abrogation of the treaty would be "sad, very sad, for England," is pretty fair *prima facie* evidence that it will be a good and a wise thing for France. In this business at least M. THIERS is right.

MR. WALLACE IS AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

Defeated, and stung to madness with the destruction of all his plans, he has resorted to the petty trick of inducing the Return Judges of Cumberland and Franklin to withhold the certificate of election from Mr. WEAKLEY, the Republican Senator elect from that District, in order to prevent Mr. WEAKLEY from voting at the organization of the Senate, and so prevent the Republicans from organizing that body.

The stale reason alleged for this, by these Return Judges, is that they have heard that bribery and frauds were practiced at the election. Suppose that to be true (which it is not), what have *they* got to do with it? *Their* office is purely ministerial—to add up the votes and certify who has the most. Beyond that they have no power. The law provides a remedy for bribery and fraud, but it does not lodge that remedy in the hands of the Return Judges.

The only evidence cited in support of this charge is an affidavit from some fellow who swears that at Shippensburg he heard two dollars offered for a vote. He does not say *by* whom nor *for* whom, nor whether the bribe was accepted. All he proves is that he heard such an offer made; all the rest is conjecture.

It will not do, Mr. WALLACE. You cannot hang a case on such a slender thread as this. Mr. WEAKLEY has been fairly and honestly elected, and you know it. And the Republicans of the State, knowing it and feeling strong in the justice of their cause, do not mean to let you cheat them out of their hard won victory.

This is not a case for argument,—there is nothing to argue. The right is with us, and we mean to have our rights, without quibbling or evasion. The time has come for plain speaking, and the Democrats will do well to take heed, in due season, of the danger on which they are rushing.

We, therefore, in the name of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who have just swept the State by 20,000 majority, serve timely notice on Mr. WM. A. WALLACE and his coadjutors not to try and put this dastardly scheme in operation. Mr. WEAKLEY *has been elected*, AND HE MUST BE SWORN IN. We have seventeen members of the Senate, a legal majority of that body, *and we intend to organize it.* Let Mr. WALLACE read and heed this notice. The Republicans of this State *mean* it; and he will act wisely if he will take it for granted that they do not intend to be cheated out of their legal rights.

Any attempt of Mr. Mr. WALLACE to organize a bogus Democratic Senate will be met as it deserves. Neither the House nor the Governor will ever recognize it; and if, by revolutionary acts they attempt to exclude the Republican majority from the right to organize the Senate, there will be means found to circumvent as well as punish them. The Republicans of Pennsylvania know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

We entreat our friends throughout the State not to magnify this molehill into a mountain. It is a scurvy trick, but it will not win. Let them rest assured that every needed step will be taken to guard the rights of the majority; and, when the time comes, the men we have entrusted with power will not be found wanting.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

Some days ago, in referring to the political and social revolution in progress in England, we expressed the belief that if the working classes could secure the reforms and ameliorations for which they call, without interfering with the monarchy and aristocracy, they would find it considerably to their account to postpone the republic for an indefinite period. According to the London correspondent of the New York *World*, they are themselves of a similar opinion. In Thursday's issue of that journal the writer gives the particulars of a political alliance said to have been formed between the peers and industrial classes, which, if true, is the most important movement that has occurred in England for many years. The platform of the new party is reported to be, substantially, the passage of laws providing for the self-government of counties, towns and villages, with powers for the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good; the establishment of schools for practical knowledge and technical education, in addition to those for elementary instruction; the organization of places of public recreation, knowledge and refinement as parts of the public service; the construction of decent and wholesome homes for the laboring classes; the building of commodious public markets in every town; and a general organization of the public service on the model of the postoffice for the common good. Making all due allowances for the sensational character of the journal in which the letter appears, and for the indefinite and at first sight apparently impracticable nature of the movement itself, it is by no means improbable that the landed aristocracy have really taken the matter in hand as alleged by the writer, and are moving for a coalition between themselves and the working classes, as the best way of frustrating the chaotic schemes of BRADLAUGH and ODGEN and other visionary declaimers and iconoclasts. It is certain that, if they choose, the peers can give the people better and more numerous benefits than the latter could hope to derive from a Republic inaugurated by a set of agrarians who have no more conception of the true moral and intellectual spirit and necessities of Republicanism than they have of their own blatant egotism and folly. Reformation from the classes above will bring about a far more healthy reconstruction of English society than revolution from the classes below. The names of the parties who are acting respectively for the peers and for the people are severally given, the former including some of the most exalted and ancient names in the kingdom, among them Marquis LORNE, son-in-law of the Queen; while the latter embraces many of the most thoughtful and practical minds of the age, SCOTT RUSSELL, the famous ship builder, being included in the list. It is said that the plan outlined as above is to be put into the shape of a bill and introduced into the House of Peers at the next session of Parliament. If it passes the Upper House, GLADSTONE and his party cannot oppose it in the Commons without at once losing their hold on popular confidence. Now the question is, will the middle and commercial classes outbid or outdo the Lords? If the hereditary principle in legislation is brought into union with popular sympathy, the agitation for the abolition of the House of Peers will, of course, cease; and this is unquestionably the reason and the agreement of the contract said to have been entered into.

BONAPARTIST intrigues continue to be regarded with intense interest in France, and apparently with good reason. Though no one seems able to form even an approximately accurate estimate of the late Emperor's strength in the country, there is cause of alarm in the mere uncertainty, and even his bitterest opponents are ready to admit that he may have more friends than any one suspects. According to late reports, Paris was in excitement over the report that the man of Sedan was about to attempt a landing somewhere on the coast. Ships of war were, therefore, cruising about in hope of preventing that measure of success, while all due preparations on the part of the Goverment had been made to arrest the adventurer's proceedings in the interior. But if he lands, everything would seem to depend on the army.

CONCERNING the proposition that the Democratic party ground arms in 1862, a Washington dispatch says: "This movement has thus far chiefly developed itself in the West, where ex-Senator Hendricks is said to be promoting it, and in the interests of which the Louisville *Ledger* and the Bourbons of Kentucky have completely changed front within the past few weeks. The coming man pointed to is Hon. David Davis, of the Supreme Court, who is to come to the front under the auspices of the disaffected and so-called conservative Republicans, and to be accepted by the Democrats. The current of this movement is very perceptible, and is attracting much attention among politicians."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The semi-annual dividend of the Five Cents Savings Bank, of Salem, Mass., has just been declared, amounting to $25,000. The first semi-annual dividend of the same bank in 1854 was $25. The amount on deposit is $1,800,000.

All the operatives in mills at New Bedford, Mass., under fifteen years of age, have been notified that their services will not be required any more. It is stated and claimed that the present law of the State, so far as children employed in mills are concerned, injure the manufacturing establishments without benefiting the children, since the hands, whose children are thus forced into school, seek employment in Rhode Island where no such laws obtain.

Philadelphia is going to have another statue of Washington, to be placed in Fairmount Park. The project is in the hands of the Senior and Junior Orders of United American Mechanics. Plans have been proposed, and a contract signed, which provides that the work shall be completed in one year. The statue will be of bronze, eight feet in height, resting upon a pedestal of Quincy or Virginian granite twelve feet high, and when completed will cost $16,000. The work is to commence at once.

A party of gentlemen connected with the Coast Survey are engaged in triangulating a parallel of latitude, with a view of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The work has been in progress in Missouri and Illinois for some time past. When the work is finally completed—after about twenty-five years—science will be enriched by a knowledge of the exact dimensions of the globe, and the Russian, French and English calculations based on the surveys by those countries of an arc of the meridian be proved and rectified.

Dueling, it is known, is positively forbidden in the Prussian army. A short time since two officers quartered in one of the Rhenish villages had a slight altercation in a beer saloon over some dubious philosophical points in Kant's doctrine, probably; and it was mutually agreed upon that blood alone was the only means of satisfying both parties. Not wishing to disobey the military law concerning duels, they called for a set of dice, and it was arranged that the loser of two games out of three should blow his brains out before morning;—an idea taken from Dumas' comedy, "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle." The loser, who was a man of honor, committed suicide on the spot. Only the next day, his adversary boasted of his own bravery and valor to every one who would listen.

Among the many improvements in cities which the enforced rebuilding of Chicago has suggested, is that of heating the entire town with steam in a manner very similar to that by which it was formerly lighted—by means of pipes running under ground from some central reservoir to the houses, thus doing away forever with the annoyance caused by bad coal, damp wood, kindlings, &c. It may be doubted whether the time is ripe for so extensive an improvement; but when it is remembered that steam may be forced through these pipes to an immense distance, with a very slight diminution of heat, and at the rate of seven miles per minute, it does indeed seem as if the day could not be very far distant when a practical application shall be made of what has long been theoretically admitted.

There was a time, says the Baltimore *American*, when there was an odor of rusticity about sauerkraut that made the stately dames of the genteel quarters of that city avoid it in their marketing excursions, but it has outlived unjust prejudices, and is now a favorite dish with the aristocracy. This growing popularity may be attributed to two causes: first, there is an inevitable instinct which leads people of all classes to prefer that food which is most nutricious and most wholesome; and second, a better acquaintance with the domestic habits of the German population of Pennsylvania has greatly weakened the tradition which for a long time obtained, to the effect that the "packing," instead of being performed with "stampers" (as really it is) was the work of buxom young girls, who put on clean linen stockings and trod down the pulpy mass as if dancing a jig in the narrow space circumscribed by the hoops of the barrel.

The fashion for visiting cards which will prevail in highest circles this season is the engraven card, inclosed in a neat and shapely envelope, either plain or elaborately illuminated on the front with monogram, coat of arms, or plain signal initial. It is convenient for those who call in carriages or on foot, protects the card and the glove alike from soiling, and is at the same time a new and pretty device. Already it is accepted by the fast in New York, Philadelphia, Newport, and Boston, and must ere long come into general use.

A set of paper car-wheels, on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 100,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will only run 60,000 miles.

The capital now invested in the steamships which ply between New York and foreign ports, estimating the average tonrthen at 2,500 tons for each vessel, and the cost at $150 per ton, is upwards of $45,000,000. This is probably a low calculation, but it is an approximate representation of the immense ventures which have been made in the interests of commerce.

In a liquor case at Concord, N. H., this week, a witness declined to testify on the ground that he was not bound to criminate himself. It might be shown, the lawyers argued, that by offering pay for liquor, he had induced the commission of a crime, and thus become an accomplice, as as such liable to the same punishment as the person selling him the liquor. After two hours' discussion the court said he should not compel the witness to testify, neither would he commit him for contempt of court, but suggested that the case be continued and go before the full bench, which was agreed to. Several parties took the same stand, as their cases are similar, and these were also continued. The decision cannot be reached till next March, so that the liquor law in that State may be said to be tied up.

PERSONAL.

Some one asked Mrs. Cady Stanton if she thought that girls possessed the physique necessary for the wear and tear of a college course of study. Her reply is both sensible and sarcastic: "I would like to see you," said Mrs. Stanton, "take thirteen hundred young lords and ladies there this up, and hang forty pounds weight of clothes to their waists, perch them upon three-inch heels, cover their heads with ripples, chignons, puffs and frizzes, and fifty feet of sand hair pins into their scalps; if they can stand all this, they can stand a little Latin and Greek."

Miss Isabella Fateman, younger sister of the eminent actress, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, has just made what the London *Times* calls a "triumphant *début*" as Lady Macbeth. The play seems to be a new adaptation of George Sand's "La Petite Fadette," which is so familiar to American theater-goers under the name of "Fanchon."

Senator Morton, who is now in California, is to deliver the closing address at the American Institute in New York in the early part of November.

Hon. William Barratt Washburne, Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is a little above medium height, probably five feet eight and a half; round head, grayish dark, curly hair and full whiskers of the same color, though not long or shaggy. His face is round and full, his eyes dark and keen, his mouth large; lips thin rather than full; lips are not such as you notice in a man of decided opinions and resolute determination. He is inclined to be corpulent, weighing about a hundred and eighty pounds. His dress is usually a dark business suit, and not noted for richness; there appears to be no attention paid to his "get-up" to minor details. He is in his fifty-second year.

A correspondent writes that he found quite a number of former American residents in Paris, preparing to settle themselves for this winter at least, at such places as Baden-Baden, or Weisbaden, or Geneva, or Brussels, or Rome, or Naples, or Dresden; and in fact, anywhere rather than in Paris, the disposition being evidently to wait and see the course of events before returning.

The New York papers contain very flattering notices of the *debut* of Mrs. Charles Moulton, the new soprano, Monday evening. She fulfilled the popular expectation in every respect, and stepped at once and victoriously into the front rank of singers. Her voice is described as being a limited mezzo—and in the conspicuous attributes of which are its very high quality and flexibility. The upper tones have the clear resonance of a silver bell. Her method is admirable, and her execution of even the most difficult passages is not only brilliant, but is marked by positive faultless. In all the graces of expression Mrs. Moulton is an adept, and her "trill" is especially described as being a marvel of accuracy and artistic finish.

THE Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, the great German paper of the Northwest, burnt out but resuscitated, has a long article on the Chicago fire, in which especial reference is made to the German interests affected by the great disaster. It thinks that Chicago can rise again only through aid from without:

> "This is the naked truth, and it were folly, by inconsiderate boastings, to frighten away the foreign help which we most urgently need. Yes, Chicago needs help; yes, Chicago must for the time go a begging, like 'blind Bellisarius;' *'Date obolum!'* A bitter word—a word to force tears of shame and pain to the eyes of even the strong man; but it must be spoken. And especially in a German journal must it be spoken, for no portion of the population of Chicago have suffered even remotely in equal proportion with the Germans. The South Side may have suffered in a greater degree, but the German South Side proportionally more."

The meaning of the writer becomes evident from what follows. Though many millions of dollars perished in the great business houses of the former part, the merchants and millionaires of all the word are ready to give credit and current money for the relief and recovery of the sufferers. But whence is relief to come to the tens of thousands of laboring men and small mechanics, who have been rendered homeless? Whence are they to procure even scanty subsistence for their families? Should rich Mr. Stewart throw ten millions to Chicago, new palaces of trade, new warehouses and banks would be built with the money. But who will advance means to the burnt out German, Irish and Scandinavian laborers and small traders in order that they may even in some degree recover themselves from the ruin in which they have been plunged? The mere interests of capital will not suffice for this end. And the common feelings of humanity must be appealed to for assistance, while the sentiment of nationality may also be expected to do somewhat. To the Germans of other places and of the old home a very earnest and touching appeal is made. There can be no doubt, we suppose that the side of the Chicago calamity to which the *Staats Zeitung* dwells is the one which involves in the long run the greatest amount of positive suffering, and which as cogently as any other addresses itself to all who have money to spare.

IT looks as though the cyclical theory of flood and fire and tornado held good also with reference to Democracy, which is suffering from an epidemic of new departures. One of the forms which this disease assumes is that of a Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment. Our neighbor of the *Post* was attacked with it a few weeks ago, and for a time was in a pretty bad way, if the black vomit be any sign of sickness. The contagion has now broken out in Kentucky, where it takes the form of a demand for the submission to the people of an amendment embracing the following propositions:

1. That the judiciary of each State shall be free, and that Congress shall pass no law subjecting any Judge of a State Court to a penalty or punishment for any opinion, order or judgment upon any judicial question pending before him.

2. That the elections in each State for Federal and State officers shall be free, and in no wise subject to military interference on the part of the Federal Government.

This constant change of medicine on the part of the patient shows its complete lack of faith in the curative properties of any of the drugs with which it has been dosed. No physician, we are told, can minister to a mind diseased, and that's what's the matter with Democracy.

THE failure of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., brokers, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the *Bulletin* says created much excitement in money circles of that city. The liabilities of the firm are reported at various amounts, rising one million dollars, and both the City and State Treasurers are mentioned among the sufferers. The house has long been employed as the brokers for the purchase and sale of the city loans, and failure to account for recent large transactions in these securities will, it is feared, be accompanied by heavy loss.

An Anchor to Windward.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating beneath the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint developes itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

FREE.

MAGNOLIA

WILL CURE PERMANENTLY,

IN FIVE MINUTES' TIME, ANY CASE OF

HEADACHE,
TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA,
FRESH SPRAINS,
CRAMP COLIC,
OLD CROUP.

Every sufferer in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, is cordially invited to call at our office, No. 62 Fourth avenue, and be cured in five minutes' time. NO CHARGE.

MAGNOLIA

Is warranted to cure Corns, Bunions and Warts. All sore eyes only pain will vanish in three minutes after applying Magnolia.

MAGNOLIA

Is warranted to cure RHEUMATISM when all else has failed, and to cure

Felons, Swelled Joints, Old Sores,
Boils, Sprains, Cramps,
Bruises, Sore Throat, Earache, &c.

NO CHLOROFORM. NO LAUDANUM. NO HUMBUG.

MAGNOLIA

Cures Sacre, Spavin, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, and will cure Warts and the worst Sore Shoulders while the animal is working. Office and Manufactory,

No. 62 Fourth Avenue.

We Have Just Received Our

FALL STOCK
OF
CHANDELIERS,
Brackets,
PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c.,

For Gas or Oil,

And offer the Largest Stock ever offered in the two cities, among which are some of the Latest and Finest Designs of

Gilt, French and Verd Bronzes.

Weldon & Kelly,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

147 WOOD STREET.

THIS

One Dollar Store,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ladies' Gold Breastpins at $1.00.

LADIES' GOLD EAR RINGS.

LATEST STYLES OF

SHELL JEWELRY,

American 30 Hour Clocks at $1 00,

ROSEWOOD FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES, 12x17.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

BOHEMIAN VASES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

THIS

Sam'l. Gray & Sons,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS' FINE

Furnishing Goods,

47 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR, Pittsburgh.

WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The Gard Brick Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are

30,000 per Day.

And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the

Very Lowest Possible Prices.

All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers' Bookkeeping taught by experienced accountants

☞ Business men are the best instructors of business students.

☞ No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. WM. H. DUFF is in attendance the entire day to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, Specimens, &c., call or address

P. DUFF & SON.

Thompson & Lyons

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil,

RAW AND BOILED.

Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,

FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING

No. 15 West Diamond Street, Alleghany.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.

SOUDER & M'CLURG,

63 WOOD STREET.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in Stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BINGH'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Drug gists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 15 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY,

Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of

Silks and Velvets,

Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 29-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—THE South Pittsburgh Board of School Directors invite plans for the New School House for said District, until the 24th inst. For particulars, address WM. NOBLE, President of Board, corner Third avenue and Southfield street, Pittsburgh, or

W. H. BARKER, Secretary,
23 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the South Pittsburgh Board of School Directors for the building of their new School House and for the purchase of the old house, until WEDNESDAY, October 25, at noon. Plans and specifications furnished by the Board. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Communications address WM. H. BARKER, J. P. MCCORD, M. D., GEO. F. CONTAUT, Building Committee, 23 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

Fall and Winter Goods.

R. H. PALMER,

105 MARKET STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

RIBBONS, SILKS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

Ladies' and Misses'

Hats and Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF

Lace Goods, Trimmings, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,

DRUGGISTS,

85 Market St. and Opposite Postoffice,

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,

Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead.

Dealers in the Best Grades of the following:

Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,

ALSO,

LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES

Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan.

And Every Article Appertaining to the Paint or Drug Business of the very best quality.

85 MARKET STREET,

AND OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS, BINDERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of

Blank Books,

PAPERS, ENVELOPES, &c.,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Bank, Railroad and Mercantile Printing,

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

Emerson's Clip and File,

For Instantaneously Filing and Binding.

AGENTS FOR

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S well known PRINTING INKS, WADE & CO.'s Celebrated COLORED INKS, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices, at

No. 145 Wood Street.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.

THE CHEAPEST

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe House

IN THE CITY.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 and 55 Wood Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes

AND

RUBBERS,

Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Lowest Cash Prices direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expense.

Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Country Merchants, when in the city, call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT. by buying here.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Acknowledged Everywhere

AS THE

Best Boots and Shoes,

THOSE FASTENED WITH

Cable Screw Wire

The Pliability, Durability and Economy of these Goods are fast rendering them THE MOST POPULAR GOODS IN THE MARKET, their superiority over either Sewed or Pegged Work being apparent on the first trial.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

All Genuine Goods bear the Patent Stamp on the Bottom.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

DRY GOODS.

Millinery Goods,

For Fall and Winter,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

NEW HATS AND BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS AND PLUMES.

Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets,

Black and Colored Silk Velvets.

FURS, FURS.

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear

Shawls and Skirts.

At 50c, Balmoral Skirts—full size.
At $1 25, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy, a great bargain.
At $1 75, Ladies' Seamless Felt Skirts.
At 62½, Gent's Cloth Shirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Drawers.
At $2 50, Ladies' Fall Shawls—full size.
At $1 25, White Marseilles Quilts.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

ASK THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

MERINO UNDERWEAR,
FLEECED COTTON HOSE,
RIBBED WOOL HOSE,
FANCY WOOL HOSE,

IN ALL SIZES.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY

AND

244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding, 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Hoblens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated

SWEET CATAWBA,

Warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.

GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

Lace Curtains,

In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.

NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED

LACE SHADES,

A NEW NOVELTY.

LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPERIES, CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.

Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATH

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Tuttle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, October 20, 1871.

The New York *Financial Bulletin*, takes a survey of the monetary lookout since the great fire at Chicago. It observes, that immediately before the Chicago fire the money market at the centre was steadily working into a condition of activity, with the near prospect of the usual fall stringency. The bank statement of the 7th inst. showed that the Associated Banks held only $1,666,000 of lawful money in excess of the reserve required by law—the lowest point the reserve had ever touched with perhaps one exception, and that in a period of panic, and $6,110,000 less than the surplus at the same date of 1870. The banks held not less, by about $5,000,000 of deposits of the Chicago and other Western banks, which, following the ordinary course of monetary movements at this season, might be expected to be early withdrawn; and following that withdrawal of money (which must be effected chiefly in the form of legal tenders) the usual demand on our banks for the rediscounting of Western produce paper was to be anticipated. At the same time, the Southern exchanges were against us, the rate for New York at Chicago at New Orleans being 1 per cent. the point at which currency shipments to that city can ordinarily be made. The Loan Market showed this. The tightness indeed, and unfavorable to the extension of temporary foreign credits in New York, not to say calculated to contract them.

These were the conditions affecting the New York money market at the time of the outbreak of the Chicago fire; a statute of things by no means promising of ease or steadiness, but one through which we might possibly get to the end of the year without any mischievous derangement of loans.

We conclude, then, from this survey of our relations with Chicago that the fire has placed us in a position which will necessitate heavy remittances thither for the next few days or weeks; that after that, chicago may be expected to stand for some time largely debtor to New York, and that they currency sent there, so far as it represents the local necessities of that city, and not the grain stocks of surrounding districts, will be expected to flow back here in payment for the supplies we have sent there. While supplying the wants of Chicago, we have also to stand prepared to meet the requirements of the South for moving the cotton crop, which, if prices are being for earlier than in other years all the circumstances, therefore, it seems inevitable that we should have a severe money pressure to bear for the next thirty days, or possibly ket for the next few days or weeks, but longer. The banks, we have no doubt, will be working upon a reserve of the lawful requirements, relying upon the generous consideration of the Comptroller of the Currency to save them from the legal penalty; and it is most commendable that they should regard the convenience and protection of their customers as having higher claims upon them than any punctilious regard for legal restrictions which can be obeyed only by imperilling the welfare of the business community. A financial strain, however, is always followed by a natural reaction; and that natural process of relief will be aided by the large interest payments of the Treasury commencing on the 25th inst., which will strengthen the lawful money reserves of the banks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York, today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1882	113½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108½	108½	108½
10-40s	112½	112½	112½
Gold			

—The following table made up from dispatches received by J. W. Kohnstein, Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 20, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do. Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Reading	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Hanibal	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mich. Cent.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94¼
Illinois Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chesa. & Ohio	115½	116	115	115	115	115¾
C. & N. W.	56½	56½	55½	55½	56½	57
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	93
St. Paul	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Do. pref.	74½	74½	74½	73½	74½	74½
Tol. & Wabash	....	....	....	54½	54½	54½
Do. pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss.	30½	30	30	30½	30½	30
Clev. & Pitts.	....	....	....	112½	....	....
Do. pref.	....	114	....	114	....	....
R. I. & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	104	....	104	....	....
Canton	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	58
W. U. Tel.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Quicksilver	44	44	43½	44½	44	44¾
Pacific Mail	....	43½	43½	43½	....	....
Adams Ex.	....	92	....	92	....	....
Wells F. Ex.	....	58	....	58	....	....
American Ex.	....	62	....	62	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	112½	112	112½	112½	113½
Gold	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23½
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	45½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Reading	53¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 20, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day light, but for the week rather heavy. The market continues dull and slow, buyers wanting to purchase at prices lower than sellers are willing to take, under this influence trade is depressed, and the feelilg anything but flattering. The demand this week lighter than usual and buyers purchased sparingly, and the consequence is, some cattle are shipping through on first hands, and some are being sent to pasture, while the balance will be held until next week.

The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steers, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 to $3 50.

The receipts to-day have been rather heavy. The market, with a fair demand, was active, and a good many hogs changed hands, though under the influence of increased receipts prices ruled a shade lower than at the time of last report. The market closes to-night with the following rates ruling for the different kinds: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 00; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50@4 70; rough to common $4 40.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep light to-day. The market continues firm and steady with no change in prices since our last. The demand has been fair, buyers taking hold liberally, but with a supply fully equal to the demand all got a full supply, and there yet remain a few loads unsold. To-night the market closes firm at the following for the different kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 to 4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to 3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal, and prices are high in view of a poor prospect of a rise in the river; but some of the dealers have made arrangements for the regular delivery of coal by rail from Ohio county, Ky., and Brazil, Ind. Quotations are as follows—delivered: Kentucky coal, 12c per bush; Brazil coal, 20c; Pomeroy coal, 20c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather continues mild and pleasant, and during the past week large numbers of retail dealers from the surrounding country have visited our city, and after looking around, and satisfying themselves as to the quality of goods and wares on sale, and the prices and terms, made liberal purchases. What would be thought of a man who would pass by a cool sparkling spring and go miles to a creek for a bucket of water? And why should should people pass by Pittsburgh and go to the expense and lose the time making a trip East, when they can do as well almost at their very doors? The only changes worthy of note are in cheese, which is 1c @ lb higher all round. Also an advance of 1c @ lb on all kinds of coffees. Indeed, there is no telling just now where coffees will stop. All the leading articles, such as flour, wheat, bacon and provisions remain unchanged in prices. The market for the week has been fair. There were no sales made at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning, most of the members being absent with the Baltimore excursionists.

Below will be found the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 1,321 bbls. Market overstocked and prices lower; sales prime at $2 50@2 75 @ bbl; fair to good $2 00@2 25 @ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an increased demand, with sales at 12@7½c @ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda, 4c; refined, 4½@4½c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7½c; bi-carbonate soda, 4½@4½c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, $6 25; stove and chestnut, $6 10; egg, $6 50.

BRANS—The market is more active, with sales **white** nearly at $2 00@2 10 @ bush.

CIDER—Choice boiled heavy receipts prices are a shade weaker. We are reported sales at $5 50@6 00 @ barrel.

CHEESE—Receipts 183 boxes. Prices have again advanced and we now quote fancy New York Goshen light; mild New York Goshen, September and October make, 15c; Ohio Factory 14c; Dairy 12@13c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. Business reported fairly active at the following figures: Prime Cincinnati sugar cured hams 17½@17½c; second quality do 16½@16c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 9c; ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11 @11½c; dried beef 10c; hams, pork 14@15c. Lard, Cincinnati kettle, 10c; Pittsburgh bubblers lard 8@8½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¼@11½c.

CHESTNUTS—The supply is in excess of the demand; sales at $3 25@3 50 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches—Halves at 9½@10c per lb; quarters 7@7½c; RINGS 8@8½c; apples 6 @ 6½c; apples 6 @7c.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling prices for the various names named: Boston 8c; butter 7½c; cream 24c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 7½c; Scotch 12½c; sodas 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7½c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 13c; sugar jumbles 14c.

BEESWAX—We are reported an active demand, with sales at 30@32c @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Receipts light and prices firm at 4½@5c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans @ doz, $1 75; ¼-lb @ 25c; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 @ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3; common, $2 50@2 75 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts 45 packages. The market is well supplied, but prices are a shade lower. We quote good to prime, for table use, at 17@19c; common to medium 12@14c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey $11@12 @ bbl; Western $10; Sackett's Bell Berries $18.

CANDLES—There is quite an active demand and prices are fair. Sales of star, full weight, at 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c @ lb.

CHEESE—Sessions Pheenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Carlshed plaster, $4 50; Lime, $1 25@1 50 @ bbl.

CARBON OIL—There was an active demand for carbon oil—both explosive or fire test—which is held at 25c @ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia at $5 50.

HIDES—The market is steady at 2@6@8c @ dozen for prime fresh.

FLOUR—Receipts 443 barrels. Prices are unchanged, and an active local demand reported. We quote as follows: Superfine, $4 50@5 00; brands winter, $5 75; good Ohio winter $5 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 50; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Milton, national, white wheat $8 25; Panhandle, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 50; Iron City, $5 00 @ bbl. Rye flour reported in active home demand, with not a few orders for shipment at these figures.

GINGER—As estimated above, there has been a sharp rise in coffee, and we advance our figures 1c @ lb. Following are the rates current: Jamaica—fair 22@23c; good 24c; prime 24½c; Africa 21@22c; Cochin 23@24c; Bengal 23@24c; Japan 25@26c; Mocha 28c; pure roasted coffee 25c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 ; low grades down to 65c. Imperial—fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good $1; fair 85@90c. Japan fancy $1 30; good 95c; fair 85@90c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 80c. Imported and sun-dried Young Hyson $1 00; good 85c; fair 80c. Imported and sun-dried Oolong $1 00; good 85c; fair 80c. Imported and sun-dried Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 80c. Imported and sun-dried Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 85c; fair 80c. Imported and sun-dried Gunpowder $1 10; good 90c; fair 80c. Imported and sun-dried English Breakfast $1 00; good 85c; fair 80c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat sacks	1,557	Oats sacks	422
Rye sacks	171	Barley sacks	645
Corn sacks	749		

The members of the Grain and Produce Exchange, for the past few days, are enjoying themselves in and about Baltimore, cultivating the acquaintance of the solid men of the Monumental City, with a view to opening up trade with them. As a result. There is no change in prices, the ruling rates being for red $1 40@1 45; white white $1 50@1 55. The receipts are not heavy, and sales are made on arrival readily. Oats—We have reported sales of prime to white at 45c; mixed 47c @ bush. Rye—The supply is light and prices firm. We note sales at 90@92c. Corn—The supply fails short of the demand, and is 67@68c for car and shelled are the ruling figures. Barley—We continue to quote prime spring at 80@85c; fall 95@96c.

HAY—Light pressed scarce; timothy $26 @ ton; baled on track $22@26 @ ton.

HUSKS—In light demand at 2½@2½c.

HIDES—Green salted 5½@6½c; green butchers 5c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c per lb. Demand fair.

HEMP—Sales of Kentucky at 10½@11c; dressed 12½c @ lb.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 75@78c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 85c per gal.

LEATHER—Peachblows 60@75c per bushel; Jersey Sweets $3 00 per barrel; Baltimore do $3 00 to 3 50.

MILL FEED—There is a more active demand, with sales as follows—Middlings @ ton $24 @ 00; second quality $17 25; shorts $19 00; rye middlings, dressed corn and oats $17 75; bolted corn meal sold @ bushel.

POTATOES—Selling chickens by the crop, 40 to 45c per pair; old 25c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 12@14c @ lb; printing, straw, 7½c; wrapping, rag, 14@15c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 3c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ½ lb cans @ $5 00; ¼ @ $3; 1 lb @ 9c @ doz.

SALT—We are reported sales by the car load at $1 85, and in small lots at $2 00 @ bbl.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4½c @ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c @ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 05@1 75 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 @ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a dull one, dealers being pretty wide apart in their views in regard to the value of the raw material. In regard to prices we have no particular change to note, taken as a whole the market was weaker than the day previous. It makes, however, but little difference, as there were no buyers.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote as follows: Spot 12½c; October 12½@12¾c; S. O. all year, 12 @12½c; R. O. all year, 12½c; Parker's Run, 12½c; Lower Creek $4 85; Oil City, $4 85 @ bbl.

REFINED.

The market was reported dull, buyers being disposed to hold off. We quote nominally as follows: October 24½c; November 24½c; December 24½c; for New York and Philadelphia delivery. Oil barrels are firm and held at $1 90@1 95.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, October 20.—The *Herald* says: The market was very quiet, and prices remained without essential change, though a shade weaker views prevailed among buyers at the close. That was not responded to by any disposition to sell on the pa t of holders. The following are the reported

SALES:

1,500 bbls upper creek, Church Run	$4 72½
1,000 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co.'s oil	4 59
500 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co.'s oil	4 57½
500 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co.'s oil	4 55
500 bbls upper creek, P. T. Co.'s oil	4 60
3,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. all year	4 65
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville Pipe	4 67½
1,000 bbls lower creek, regardless	4 85
500 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity	4 87½
500 bbls lower creek, 47 gravity	4 87½

NEW YORK, October 20, closing of 19th.—Market quiet and unchanged, holders confident and not offering cargoes under 23½@24c; no sales reported. Crude in bulk firm with 14½c generally asked; cases may be quoted at 28½c, with no transactions. Philadelphia very lightly refined for October delivery quoted at 24½@24½c; sale 1,500 bbls, October, 24½c with a refinery.

OIL CITY, October 20.—Market unchanged; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 85; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 20.—Market quiet at $4 90.

ROUSEVILLE, October 20.—Market quiet and very firm at $4 85@4 85.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—Market steady; standard white October 24½@24¾c; Crude 14c in bulk in bbls 15½c; Cases 28½c; sales none. Reported sales of futures for November and December at 24½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 20.—Market quiet and firm at $4 90. No sales reported.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, October 20.—Market dull and declining; rumored sale of 2,000 bbls at 23½c, at which price it is offered, with no buyers; the crude market is unchanged, holders asking 14½c, with no buyers in the market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—Crude 14¼c; refined, October 24¾c asked; November and December 24½. Market very firm, but nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, October 20.—Market quiet at $4 90.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 20.—Market quiet at $4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 20.—Market about the same as yesterday; offering 2,000 bbls at 24½. No sales reported.

OIL CITY, October 20.—Market quiet at 25 02½ @ 5 02½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 20.—Market quiet and firmer, with greater demand, buyers offering $4 85 to 4 90; sellers holding for $4 95.

TIDIOUTE, October 20.—Market quiet and strong $4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 7:15.—October 24½@ 24¾c; November and December 24½c; crude 14c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	326	National Oil Works	714
Crystal Oil Works	308	Triumph Oil Works	462
Verona Oil Works	308	Eagle Oil Works	154
Sunbeam Oil Works	308	Citizens' Oil Works	314
Model Oil Works	308	Crescent Oil Works	462
Spray Oil Works	330	Union Oil Works	330
Total			4,668

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
Thos. Kling	Standard Oil Works	273
Thos. King	National Oil Works	144
T. M. Miller	Crystal Oil Works	231
J. K. Barbour	Triumph Oil Works	462
J. H. Hutchinson	Verona Oil Works	154
H. McKelvey	Eagle Oil Works	154
J. Hutchinson	Sunbeam Oil Works	308
Wm. Stewart	Citizens' Oil Works	314
Bates & G.	Crystal Oil Works	308
Bates & G.	Crescent Oil Works	462
H. McKelvey	Spray Oil Works	330
I. Heisler	Model Oil Works	231
H. McKelvey	Union Oil Works	330
Thos. King	Model Oil Works	308
J. Bushnell	Model Oil Works	308

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 19, 1871.

National Oil Co, 262 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros. 254 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 562 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

David Big & Co, 103 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 330 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logans & Co., 256 bbls to Logan Bros &Co, Philadelphia.

Wm. McKelvy & Co, 103 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 103 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 53 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Westheimer, K & Co, 463 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Strann & Wagner, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Refining Co, 315 bbls refined, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

J. McKee & Sons, 273 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....3,569

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Mentzer & Co, 103 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 327 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Coan T. Place, 54 bbls to Isaac Odell, New York.

Total.....489

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 21, 1871.

There has been an active demand for coal-smelted iron of all descriptions, and prices have advanced fully one dollar per ton since the date of our last report. The transactions of the week have been light, producers being without any stocks on hand, and in some cases sold ahead of production, are unwilling to take orders for future delivery.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

300 tons mill iron	$35 00—4 m
200 tons mill iron	35 00—4 m
70 tons cold short	36 00—4 m
60 tons gray forge	34 00—4 m
70 tons gray forge	37 00—4 m
90 tons foundry	38 00—4 m
20 tons foundry	38 00—4 m
26 tons foundry	39 00—4 m
10 tons foundry	39 00—4 m

Anthracite.

50 tons mixed No. 2 and forge neutral	35 00 cash
60 tons A No. 1 foundry	40 00—4 m
30 tons A No. 1 extra foundry	41 00—4 m
40 tons No. 2 extra foundry	38 00—4 m

Eastern Coke.

200 tons gray forge	$36 00—4 m

Hanging Rock.

50 tons extra No. 1 foundry	$43 00—4 m

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middling 16c, nominally; middling 17c; flour dull and prices drooping; family $6 50@6 60. Wheat opened firm but closed dull and $1 @cts lower; No. 2 red $1 36@1 37. Corn steady and a moderate demand; old car at 53c; new 42c. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 90@92c. Oats steady and a moderate demand at 36@46c. Barley quiet and weak at 70@85c. Provisions unchanged. Lard oil dull and prices have declined to ——. Lard oil dull and prices have declined to ——. Lard oil dull and prices have declined to ——

THE VERY LATEST.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

The Town of Cameron, Mo., Devasted Less $132 000—Insurance $32,250.

CAMERON, Mo., October 20.—This place was visited by a very destructive fire last night, which destroyed a large portion of the business and residence part of the town. The fire broke out in the livery stable of Walt Mattbis about one o'clock, and is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The principal losses are: Walt. Mattbis, $12,000; Peter Fisher & Sons, $5,000; M. L. Walker, $12,000; Samuel Mattbis, $10,000; Conway & Bros., $5,000; J. M. Hardy, $15,000; Butler's Panorama of New York, $16,000; Vanell's Hall, occupied by the Odd Fellows and A. F. and A. M. fraternity, $5,000, and a large number of other losses ranging from $500 to $3,000, making the aggregate $132,000. The post-office, American Hotel and Masonic Hall were among the buildings burned. Insurance: North Missouri, of Macon, $6,500; State, of Hannibal, $5,500; Merchants', of St. Joseph, $2,500; Fire and Marine, of St. Joseph, $6,250; Fire and Marine, of Hannibal, $5,900; Underwriters, New York, $1,500; Kansas Fire and Marine, $1,000; Chotean, St. Louis, $1,500; Ætna, $8,500; and a few smaller amounts, aggregating $32,250.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1871.

PROMINENT KU-KLUX FLEEING THE COUNTRY.

Intelligence from Yorkville, South Carolina, is to the effect that quite a number of prominent citizens of that section have left the country, especially on business, but really to escape the penalty of the law. Senator Hayne, from Marion county, alluding to the President's proclamation, including Marion county with others, says no ku-klux outrages were ever committed in that county.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

An account of the proceedings of the Colored Convention at Columbia, South Carolina, shows that the following States were represented; Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Committees were appointed on the following subjects: Education and labor, address to the American people, printing, finance, civil rights, emigration, and outrages in the South.

POLITICAL.

The Reform Nominations Accepted by the Administration Republicans.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The administraton wing of the Republican party to-night nominated Franz Sigle for Register; George C. Barrett, for the Supreme Court, and Charles Daly, Court of Common Pleas. The same ticket was nominated last night by the Reform Democrats.

Nominations in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn to-night the Republicans nominated ex-Mayor Samuel Booth for Mayor, and a full city and county ticket. The Young Democracy of Brooklyn nominated Mayor Kalbfleisch, the present incumbent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A banquet was given by the European and North American Railroad to their American guests at the Victoria Hotel in St. Johns, N. B., yesterday afternoon, and was presided over by Alexander Jardine, the President of the road. Lord Lisgar, Governor Perham, Gen. Warner and Governor Dennison, of Ohio, Governor Wimot, of New Brunswick; Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Massachusetts; Hon. Dr. Blanchett, Speaker, of Quebec; Hon. Tilton, Premier, and Privy Councilor of the Province; Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine, and others spoke. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

An extensive robbery was committed in the town of Woodbury, Conn., Thursday night. A safe was opened in which $17,000 belonging to the town was taken. Other sums were robbed. The thieves secured in all about $30,000.

Leschinsk, the New Orleans policemen who clubbed a man to death a short time ago, has been convicted of murder.

The boiler in a pottery at Cannelton, Ind., exploded yesterday, shaking the ground as if by an earthquake. A score of men who were working near the boiler were covered with mud, but miraculously escaped injury.

It is said an extra session of the Michigan Legislature will be called for November, to afford relief for the sufferers by fire in that State.

Two houses and a barn filled with grain were burned on Thursday night on the west side of the St. Marys, Ohio, reservoir, from fires which broke out among grass and driftwood. The farmers in the vicinity are plowing trenches around their houses and barns to strive to save them. At last accounts the wind had subsided, and it was thought the fire would be controlled without further damage.

The drug trade of Cincinnati have taken steps to establish a college of pharmacy.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—River three feet with a tendency to fall. Clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—River risen about one inch, with two feet large at the head of the canal and six to eight inches in the chute. Clear and pleasant. A new Arkansas river packet will be launched to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 20.—Clear and unseasonably hot since noon; mercury 80 degrees. River unchanged. Port list: Ruby, Grandstaff and Fayette Harbison sailed. Freights plenty, but business dull for the want of water.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 20.—Port list: St. Luke, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 a. m.; Mary E. Fox, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 10 A. M.; Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Sallie, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Ada Hollman, Cairo to Memphis, 3 P. M.; Octavia, St. Louis to Memphis, 3 P. M.; Minnie M. Smith, 3 P. M.; John P. Jr., Memphis to New Orleans to Cairo, 5 P. M. River stationary. Clear; Thermometer 64.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—Arrived—Montaineer and St. Joseph, Vicksburg; Fannie Lewis, Lexington; Messenger of Kentucky, Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Lady Lee and Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Marengouant and Mary E. Forsyth, Cairo. River falling slowly. Weather partially clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 20.—Clear and pleasant. River 1 all ing. Departed—LaBarge and Columbia.

Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 20.—Clear and pleasant. River fell five inches. Arrived—Bardsville from mouth.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Arrived—Thomas Johnson, St. Louis. Departed—City of Quincy, St. Louis.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112⅝.

NEW YORK, October 20—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 112¾, closing at 112¼@112⅛. Loans thismorning 1-64 per cent. per day to 2 per cent. per annum, and later 5 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings about $50,000,00.

MONEY

Offered freely at 7 per cent. go d to 7 per cent. currency bid. Some loans were made at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower and closed steady.

Coupons 1881	115¼	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	114¼	5-20s, 1868	113¼
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	108⅝
5-20s, 1865, old	113¾	Currency 6s	116½
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅝		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and weak.			
Missouris	92	Virginias, old	58
Tennessees, old	62	North Carolinas, old	37½
Tennessees, new	62¼	North Carolinas, new	19½
Virginias, new	57		

STOCKS

Opened strong and on second call declined slightly on the report that a number of Chicago banks had suspended; but upon the receipt of the Associated Press dispatch denying the report confidence was restored, and during the afternoon there was a general and decided advance in prices. Business, however, was only moderately active at the advance. The present "bull" movement is under the immediate patronage of some parties who have been "bears" for a considerable time past. A large number of short contracts, parties covered yesterday to-day, and to-morrow in Reading. The advance in the leading shares ranged from 1 to 2¾ per cent., and was well maintained in New York, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Reading, and Western Union. The market closed strong.

Canton	62	Rock Island	98½
W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Quicksilver	36½
Quicksilver	36½	St. Paul	50
Marlpose	15	Preferred	74¾
Preferred	19	Wabash	50½
Adams Express	52	Preferred	83
Wells-Fargo Express	80½	Port Wayne	96
Amer. Express	54	Terre Haute	14
U. S. Ex	52	Preferred	48
Pacific Mail	45½	Chicago and Alton	113½
New York Cent.	87½	Preferred	114
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	87¾	Ohio and Miss	37
Erie	27¾	Nova, Col. and Cin	92
Preferred	57	Burlington and Quincy	125
Harlem	121½	Lake Shore	95
Preferred	125½	Indiana Central	95
Reading	102¾	Illinois Central	133
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Pacific	93
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	114½	Central Pacific Bonds	100¾
Northwestern	88¼	Union Pacific Bonds	84½
Northwestern Pref'd	88¾		

COTTON MARKETS.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 20.—Cotton dull and buyers and sellers apart; middlings 20½; net receipts 440 bales; exports coastwise 7,694 bales; sales 700 bales; stock 26,370 bales; net receipts for the week 2,833 bales; exports coastwise 8,266 bales; sales for the week 8,000 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 20.—Cotton quiet and weak; good ordinary 19¾; net receipts 514 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,500 bales; coastwise 25 bales; sales 150 bales; stock 26,377 bales; net receipts for the week 6,031 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,653 bales; coastwise 1,256 bales; sales for the week 550 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 20.—Cotton dull; middlings 19½c; net receipts 147 bales; gross 1,022 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 20.—Cotton active but not lower; middlings 19c; net receipts 1,726 bales; gross receipts 1,853 bales; exports coastwise 2,193 bales; sales 2,500 bales; stock 15,021 bales; net receipts for the week 9,721 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,330 bales; coastwise 12,980 bales; sales for the week 3,800 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Cotton—Middling uplands 19½c. Flour dull; no change. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 93½c. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 65@66c. Malt quiet at $1 10. Corn—western mixed in store 70c; afloat 76c. Oats firmer; western and state 43@45c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee is 2½c. Sugar 9⅝@10½c. Rice 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum—crude 14½c; refined 28½c. Pork heavy at $12 25, $16 25 and $11 50. Beef quiet at $7@11. Hams steady at 15@22c. Cut meats quiet. Lard quiet at 9¾@10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 @$6 75; for medium. Wheat firmer; No. 1 at $1 07; No. 2 $1 17. Oats dull at 32c for No. 2. Corn quiet at 44½c for No. 1. Rye unsettled at 64c for No. 1. Barley lower at 64c for No. 2.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences one of the members read an elaborate and interesting paper on the scientific instruction to be derived from an examination of specimens of the strata to be obtained from the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The collection consisted of nearly two hundred specimens. The total vertical thickness of the strata explored was more than 3,000 meters. The general color is gray, with a darker black, and the coloring matter is mostly carbon. Very few fossils were met with, having been destroyed by the subsequent crystallization. The diamond drills which have created Mont Cenis and made it emerge from the bottom of the sea have produced many cracks and faults. But all these faults have been filled up with quartz in a perfect manner in relatively modern times. The infiltration amounts practically to nothing. The only spring which was discovered is situated near Modane, and gives only seven gallons per minute. The water is cold. The contractors were obliged to send to Modane and Bardonnecke for the water required for drinking and for grinding the stone.

No artesian well has ever given an opportunity of comparison with the perforation of Mont Cenis, as the deepest bored by European engineers is only 2,000 meters, and by the Chinese only 3,000.

The academy listened for more than an hour to the lecturer, Mr. Delesse, on what he can do. He has a series of pendulum experiments should be conducted on the top of Mont Cenis, as well as in the central part of the tunnel, to test the effect of the mass of the mountain on the time of the oscillations.

THE Boston *Traveller* says one of the foundry establishments in that city dispatched their agent to Chicago, instructing him to supply them from the colored men there who had been burnt out with all the castings they wished of their manufacture; no matter whether the parties there had lost all or not by the *fire, to supply them*, and further, if they wanted in addition ten thousand dollars in money to help them on their feet, to let them have it.

In the fool and his money are soon parted, the saggard and his dollars are not. William B. Astor is the richest man in the United States, and contributed to the Chicago fund the magnificent sum of two hundred dollars. *Probably*, however, he gave in exact proportion to his real intrinsic *worth*.

PARNASSUS, PA.

Its Topography—Improvements—Temperance —Literary Society—Public Entertainment.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARNASSUS, Pa., October 16, 1871.

Parnassus is a young and flourishing village on the east bank of the Allegheny River, and on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, eighteen miles from the city. Many letters come to this office addressed as though it were in Allegheny county. It lies just across the line, however, in the north west corner of Westmoreland, Puckety creek making the division. This is a little stream with a rocky bed, and famous for mills and fordings. Its name indicates that here, too, the red man once roamed. This stream is the true shoot of Palestine; in the dry season the stream ceases to flow, but let the rains come and it resembles "the swellings of the Jordan." The village dates its birth from the construction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Its location is chiefly on lands formerly owned by Mr. John W. Logan. The inhabitants number about two hundred and fifty, and are unusually temperate and industrious. There is no drinking saloon, with ground glass windows, such as curse other towns, and we sincerely trust there is no place in the village. Its manager will not and could not had without a physician's suscription. Should there be, all our good citizens, we know, would be heartily ashamed of it, and despise the dealer.

To no one man, perhaps, is the temerance of this community more indebted than to Mr. Logan, who has been careful to guard the property sold by him against its being used for liquor purposes. All honor to such a man, and may a kind Providence send a whole generation of them.

This summer several lots have been sold, and many buildings are in process of erection. The most prominent are a large steam flouring mill, the Reformed Presbyterian church, the dwelling houses of Messrs. Wm. Logan, Wm. Crusan, Ewer, Dewalt and others. The place sustains two large stores. The new brick rooms of A. B. Copeland & Co., would do honor to a city. Mr. J. C. Shearman has an extensive trade, and Mr. Ewer thrives in the drug line. There are three churches, the Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, (U. S.,) and the Methodist Episcopal, with a United Presbyterian one mile below at Logan's Ferry. (U. S.,) and the whole is a quiet large and prosperous under the tutelage of Mr. Shilleto.

Rev. J. M. Johnson has opened a select school for the higher branches, so that the place is well furnished with the means of secular and religious instruction. Should any one desire a residence in one of the pleasantest little villages within easy reach of the city, they had better secure a lot here, before land approximates more nearly the city prices.

A leading feature of the village is the "Parnassus Literary Society," numbering almost one hundred members, among whom are four ministers, half dozen school teachers, one physician, merchants, merchants, farmers' sons, and young ladies by the score from the village and neighborhood.

A few evenings since this society gave an entertainment. The weather was fine, the audience large and the performance meritorious. The exhibition was held in the new Reformed Presbyterian Church, which was filled to overflowing. Fully five hundred were in attendance, many others unable to gain entrance.

Rev. J. R. Riley led the audience in prayer. David Alter, M. D., the President of the society, made the salutatory address. The Doctor appropriately spoke of the mutual dependence of the various callings of such a society, and the varied character of the preparations. Miss Rose Logan, of Pittsburgh, an honorary member, read "Shamus O'Brien" and "The Raven" with good expression and effect. Miss Rose is an unusually reliable reader, and with a less vehement class of selections would better please the audience as an elocutionist. This lady is a teacher in the city, and if a fair specimen in the line of elocution, city pupils should excel in that most noble and yet so rarely attained accomplishment, good reading.

The original selection, "No Sects in Heaven," was well rehearsed, except too faintly for the more remote listeners, by Miss Emma McElwain.

The oration on "Patent Medicine" was a well conceived and justly expressed carfuicature of this intolerable nuisance of the present day. The orator, Mr. Gourley Parks, has a vein of humor which he mined to advantage in this performance, as the hearty rounds of laughter fully attested. "There should be no distinctions of trade" was the subject of a well written and well read essay by Miss Mary McKnight.

Mr. T. M. Rood did justice to that touching but difficult specimen of select reading, "The Soldier's Reprieve."

Miss M. L. Eckels, in an essay, gave some hints that were well-timed as "Whispering."

The recitation, "A Capital Joke," was capitally rendered by Mr. H. T. Watson. The infelicities of the whole audience were completely aroused by this performance. Were it not that the profession for life is but the most contemptible, we would feel like advising this young man to devote himself to the amusing.

The old dialogue, "Aunt Betsy's Beaux," was performed with considerable naturalness and spirit. The Bridal Wine Cup, a rehearsal, originally by Miss Blanche C. Johnston, was decidedly the best performance of the kind; and would to God the rising of teaches may always be headed by *that* festal party and *all* the witnesses! "The Guardian Angel," a lithe highly-wrought ballad, was appropriately followed this rehearsal.

The dialogue, "Love and Music—almost," is certainly too sentimental, tragic and theatrical to merit unqualified approval.

The ballad, "No Rose Without a Thorn," strikingly (and otherwise) illustrated the truth of the old proverb.

The closing address was by Rev. J. M. Johnston. The leading thought of the speaker was the intellectual advancement and progressive spirit of the present age. He forcibly presented the utility of literary societies, made some keen thrusts at those who are unfavorable object to progress, and hung some of the most conspicuous faults and follies of the times.

The exercises were agreeably interspersed with music by the Sartle brass band, and a vocal class of members. After the benediction the large audience retired rather orderly, pleased and profited.

Judge Logan paid a brief visit to our village, the place of his birth, a few days since. Then he was a Judge by invest as it are, now by the rest in commission of the sovereign people. S. S. M.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, October 19, 1871.

This Synod convened in annual session in the Second Reformed Church, Greensburg, Pa., on the evening of the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. In the absence of the President, the Rev. J. H. Wiant conducted the usual solar services, the Rev. W. H. Johnston preaching the opening sermon: Text, St. John, chap. xx, 21-23. At the close of these services, which were quite largely attended, the Synod proceeded to organize for business, which was effected by the election of Rev. H. Hoffman, President pro tem.; Rev. W. E. Krebs continuing stated clerk. After making out the roll in part, the Synod adjourned.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

At nine o'clock the Synod was opened with religious services, conducted by the President. The roll was then completed, showing quite a full attendance of the members from Western New York, Western Pennsylvania and Western Maryland.

The election of permanent officers resulted in the choice of Rev. J. O. Schnauffer *President*, and Rev. C. R. Dieffenbacher Corresponding Secretary. The election of Treasurer was postponed for the present.

After the reading of the rules of order and fixing the hours of opening and closing the sessions, the Synod took a recess in order to allow the committees time to appoint the usual standing committees. On re-assembling he attendance was found to be quite full.

On Minutes of Synod—Rev. J. F. Wiant. On Overtures—Rev. T. J. Barclay. Minutes of Classes—Rev. J. Saylor. Examination and Licensure—Rev. J. I. Swander. State of the Church and Statistics—Rev. G. H. Johnston. Missions—Rev. H. Hoffheins. Finance—Rev. T. F. Stoufer. Nominations—Rev. H. Hoffman. Divine Service—Rev. J. W. Love. Orphan Home—Rev. A. Isaac.

In order to allow the committees to prepare their reports, the Synod adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Overtures reported a number of items, as also the Committee on Minutes of Synod, which items were disposed of by reference to special committees tabled for the present.

It was resolved that at its next annual sessions, Synod meet in General Convention at Berlin, Somerset County, Pa., on the second Thursday of October, 1872.

After the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration the publication interests of the Synod, and report to-night thereon during the present session, Synod adjourned.

ALLEGHENY.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Discoveries of Oil Near Olean, N. Y.—Matters at Parkers Landing and Vicinity.

The Olean, N. Y., *Times* says: What at first seemed a mere conjecture and speculation with regard to finding of oil in the town of Carrolton in this county, turns out to be something of permanent value and importance. If there is any truth in geology, people have good reason to anticipate good flowing wells in that section. The success of the oil wells at Limestone, in this county, which have been in operation for several years, has had the effect to draw special attention to that district of late. Bradford county, Pa., all the way from one of the most famous oil producing tracts in the oil regions. The conglomerate rock is found in great abundance and various oil springs are scattered all over the region, and the pebble rock, mixed with white sand, is conspicuous on the roads. Also on the hill-tops, and the ravines. The topography of the lands in Bradford and McKean counties, Pa., corresponds, in a striking manner with those of these sections of Limestone and Carrollton, in this county, where oil has been found and flowed. We have no doubt but that good paying wells might be sunk in those sections of Cattaraugus referred to, and we hope to see the matter fully tested and that oil existing in strata beneath the surface of those regions brought out.

A well, also near the stone house, is in the second sand, and is flowing to the full height of the derrick. These new strikes have determined the line south, and I look for a great scramble for territory.

A GREAT JEWISH PROJECT.

The Return of the Children of Israel to Jerusalem.

An English paper says: An ambitious project has been formed by a small knot of rabbis in Frankfort, viz., no less than to lead the scattered children of Israel back to Palestine, and to establish a Jewish kingdom there once more. Invitations to join the project have been printed in great numbers, and are by this time circulating among the numerous members of the ancient race throughout Germany; and, if we may credit the report of newspapers friendly to Judaism, influential moneyed men in the old imperial capital—the headquarters of German Jews—have given it their sanguine support. The originators endeavor to prove that the undertaking is by no means as impracticable as it at first sight seems, and remind their fellow creedsmen that it is what they pray for at their pray at all—three or four times a day, viz.: In the "Shemonoh Esreh," in their noon and evening, and, in fact, in every prayer sanctioned by the Jewish law. Moreover, they interpret the Bible passage, "Return to me and I will return to you," as meaning literally that the Jews are to return to God and discover some little reluctance to leave their thriving business among the Gentiles in order to realize what they may still be very ready to pray for.

THE fact is stated that Prof. E. Loomis, of Yale College, twenty years ago reported, after a thorough examination of the meteorological records of London and the United States, against the common belief in the occurrence of a storm at the time of the autumnal equinox. The period was from 1764 to 1843. His conclusion was as follows: "From all these observations, I infer that the popular notion of an unusual fall of rain either in Old England or in this country in Sept. 23, or at the autumnal equinox is wholly unfounded, and is akin to those unsatisfying and disappointing notions of particular day 'observation day' for the entire month, or make the fall of rain dependent on the annual meeting of the Michigan sufferers. the Agricultural Society, or the Methodist Conference. The efforts to remove the horse from the trench not speedily proved successful, it stood a good chance of being drowned. A man who was in the excavation made a narrow escape from injury, the horse falling almost upon him.

Mr. Harper moved that the sum of $245 50 be handed to the Board of Relief of the city, to pay the cost of the Union Depot Hotel for the accommodation of Chicago refugees. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

In a Fix.

Yesterday afternoon a horse fell into an excavation made on Grant street for water pipe. In falling, the animal struck a plug in the end of the main water pipe, knocking it from its place and allowing the fluid to pour into the opening. Had the efforts to remove the horse from the trench not speedily proved successful, it stood a good chance of being drowned. A man who was in the excavation made a narrow escape from injury, the horse falling almost upon him.

Inquest at the Poor Farm.

Yesterday morning the insane woman, Mary Crumpton, who jumped from a second story window of the poor house, died of her injuries. Coroner West held an inquest on the remains and the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. It was recommended by the jury that the Board of Guardians provide a padded cell for the insane patients at the Farm. The recommendation is one which the Guardians of the Poor will no doubt pay attention to at the next meeting.

Fire this Morning.

About one o'clock this morning there was a slight fire at the confectionary of Knoble & Picking on Smithfield street near Second avenue. Luckily it was discovered by Mr. Beitzhoover, of the Duquesne Fire Company, whose building is opposite, and extinguished before any further damage was done than the burning of a work bench. The fire caught from the furnace of a candy boiler in the second story of the building. No alarm was given.

DEXTER'S fastest time will be beaten at Oakland Park next Wednesday, by "Lucy" and "Goldsmith Maid."

REV. S. A. TAGGART, formerly pastor of the church at Turtle Creek, has been elected general Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for the State of Pennsylvania. The Executive Committee are arranging for a series of thirty local conventions, to occupy sixty days, to take in all sections of the state. It is hoped that during the year Mr. Taggart will be able to visit every association in the State, and say town or country district that may need his help in organizing associations.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Barrett gave two pieces for his benefit which touched the opposites of the human heart. He showed in the first piece to those who see it a capacity to reach depths of poetic feeling and delicate scintillations of sentiment which does not always belong to people who make private actors. The striking characters in "The Corsican Brothers" tell upon the average mind even where the psychologic influence of its plot is not felt. The author of "The Man of Airlie" is one of the most genial magnetic writers of the period. He was Charles Dickens's right-hand man in *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, and thought he could give the latter journal vitality. Even as a child Robert Burns must have gone through. He does to have understand it; but the life of the author, the compact, coherent form which Boucicault's Antagonizing of the Corsican Brothers presents, yet those he portrayed a finished performance Barrett's. Of he was an actor of great resources, and one of the most attractive stars appearing in the platform of an engagement here. He deserves the most appreciative recognition from all who can tell the difference between good and second-rate dramatic supply, and he should not be allowed to leave to-night without a general recognition of his merits. It was once more produce "Saratoga" at the matinee this afternoon, and for the evening make a better bill, with plenty of time to study it, and show the range and evolve evidences of good will. "The Man of Airlie" and "The Corsican Brothers" will be repeated for repetition.

MR. W. H. LEAKE and Miss Anna Waite, old favorites in the house, appear in an engagement at the new Opera House on Monday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. E. T. Sheldon has given away enough tickets to fill the house if there being many vacant chairs in the lower part of the theater. "Neck and Neck" was again on the bill, and was given with great spirit. Mr. Sheldon does some very telling work in the part of Sir Hubert Stanley, and in that portion where *Walter Wilmarth* becomes insane under the pressure of great trouble he displays considerable power, but overacts rather above the average.

The programme for the matinee will consist of "Neck and Neck," and the great sensation will be given for the last time to-night, when Mr. Sheldon's great specialty.

On Monday evening next, Miss Augusta L. Dargon, an artiste born in Pittsburgh, and who has made one of the legitimate drama in this city, will appear for the first time after an absence of four years. She is a actress of decided merit, and one of the most correct readers on the stage. During the week of her engagement Mr. W. C. Cleon will be introduced. Monday, "Camille;" Tuesday, "London Assurance;" Wednesday, "Hunchback;" Thursday, "The Stranger;" Friday evening, for her benefit, "East Lynne;" Saturday, matinee, "Enoch Arden;" evening, "Lucretia Borgia." Miss Dargon is a loser by the Chicago conflagration, and we hope our citizens will show her some appreciation by a liberal patronage during her stay.

The box office will be opened for the sale of reserved seats at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

VARIETIES.—The usual matinee will be given at the Varieties Theater at half past two this afternoon, when all the ladies and gentlemen of the company will appear. To-night a programme of great length and attractiveness will be given.

The Unsworth minstrels will as well filled last evening, when the Unsworth minstrels gave the third of their fine entertainments. The programme was an excellent one, and the audience demanded nearly every solo in the first part. Master Lee's falsetto singing was as usual, received hearty round after round of applause. Unsworth made a stump speech, in which he told what he knew about the "Escaped Nun." He was followed by Mr. Wambold, who appeared in several solo-spitting acts. The Unsworth party give two more performances before their departure—a matinee this afternoon, and a farewell performance. They are worthy of the most liberal support, and should they visit Pittsburgh again in the future they will receive a larger audience. We commend them to press and people elsewhere as a first-class troupe.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

CUNDURANGO, THE GREAT CANCER REMEDY.

One of the most important discoveries of the present century for cure of cancer, is that of "CUNDURANGO," the great cancer remedy, if it will do what is claimed for it, and such evidences of its great remedial effects in this horrible disease as have been given to the public would seem to be sufficient to convince the most skeptical in its favor.

CUNDURANGO is found in the southern part of Ecuador, and its great medicinal properties accidentally discovered. It is a species of wild vine, and bears a small fruit which the natives thought poisonous. A physician having knowledge of herbs relative to the plant, and desiring to test its medicinal properties administered it to several patients at a public hospital, one of whom was suffering from cancer, and the disease yielded promptly to the remedy. The intelligence of the discovery reached the Province of Loja, where met with the same results, and through him the matter was brought to the notice of the President of the Republic, who, through our minister from Hamilton Fish, secured a plant, and forwarded it to the Secretary of State at Washington, D. C. A circular was issued by the Department, setting forth what was stated and the wonderful cures effected by it. Dr. Hiss, who at that time was treating several patients afflicted with cancer, was induced to give it a trial with President Cudray, determined to give it a trial the result of which all are familiar with. The other from the President stating the beneficial effect of the great remedy was published in all the leading papers in the country. As the remedy has experienced tried in this country fully confirmed the reports from Ecuador of the great curative properties of the plant. It was obtained in sufficient consequence by the Government to warrant a more thorough investigation, and the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Washington, D. C., a partner of Dr. Hiss was dispatched to Ecuador. After satisfying himself that it was all and even more than he had claimed for it, he succeeded in perfecting arrangements for a regular supply of the article, which, by the sake of uniformity and in order that it may be effective, is being prepared and bottled by Hiss, Cushing & Co., and will be hereafter furnished to the people at the lowest possible price.

In consequence of the great demand and limited supply of the article, it is exceedingly difficult for dealers to obtain a supply, yet Messrs. McCarron & McKeesport, are the exclusive agents for this characteristic of them, being first to introduce every meritorious article discovered, some weeks before it was known in Pittsburgh, and left their order, which was partially filled only, owing to the great demand, and the first consignment received. The article is now offered for sale at their store, corner Market street and the Diamond, and will be found at their store, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

Cundurango has met with some opposition, and the physicians who are very opposed to the introduction of anything new, but with the evidences of its great merit before the public it would be worse than folly for any one afflicted with cancer to reject it without giving it a fair and impartial test.

MT. WASHINGTON LOTS.

Some choice and beautiful lots can still be had at private sale on the Norton plat on easy terms, not a single one below the \$500 estimate in the sale, and the entire yield will not exceed three-quarters per acre we fear is fully justified.

WPM

EVANS'S DEPARTMENT STORE,

No. 29 Fifth avenue, is the place to buy cheap goods.

RETURNS FROM ALL PARTS

show that Abel's Vermin Exterminator has killed and taken away rats, mice and roaches than any other article in the market. Try it.

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE!

A Leggate, Auctioneer, makes the following sales of city and country property on Monday next, viz.: 125 lots in Etna, at Pine Creek Station, on the West Penn railroad; a magnificent building lot on Penn avenue, and the house and lot No. 4,327 on Butler street, and the house and lot No. 145 Western avenue, Allegheny city, and the positive advertisements on eighth column of fourth page.

GREAT SALE OF SHEET MUSIC.

The great success that has attended the sale of our first lot of 20,000 pieces of music at one cent each, has induced us to lay out another lot, which is now ready, and will be offered to the public for the first time this morning. This is a rare chance for persons to procure a fine selection of music for a small outlay, as our stock is well known to be the only complete and fresh stock in the city. The same comprises songs, duetts, waltzes, marches, polkas, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at only 10 cents each, while the regular price of many are from 5 cents to \$1 00 each. Mellor & Hoene, 53 Fifth avenue.

HELP FOR THE AFFLICTED.

All who are annoyed with those fearful pests, rats, mice and roaches, can get rid of them by using Abel's vermin exterminator. Sold everywhere.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP

Clothes washed with the "Dollar Reward Soap" wear twice longer than if washed with ordinary soap. For sale by all grocers.

FULL TOILET SETS

At the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building, for one dollar.

UMBRELLAS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Seventy-five and fifty cents at the Department Store, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

THE LARGEST STOCK

And cheapest goods in the city, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

GREAT BARGAINS

In variety goods at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

INSURANCE.

The Opera House Dining and Billiard Rooms.

Since the Chicago fire the entire community is agitated on insurance, and in this connection we would refer all persons to the magnificent rooms of the Opera House dining rooms and Mr. George Hetheman, the proprietor, will insure them a better dinner than can be obtained at any other restaurant in the city for the same amount of money. Oysters are a specialty at this establishment; the oyster bar is the finest and the oysters are the freshest, as they are received daily from Baltimore. The billiard saloon is one of the finest west of the mountains and the bar is stocked with the choicest liquors.

China, Glass and Queensware

Sold cheap at the China store No. 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Castors.

with cut glass cruets, for a dollar at the Department Store, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

New Books.

American and English, just received at Pittock & Co's, booksellers, opposite the Postoffice: Crakshanks' Comic Almanac, 2 vols., \$7 50; An Englishman's House, \$1 25; DeFoe's History of the Plague and Great Fire, \$1 25; Cassell's Picture Travels and Stories of Irish Peasantry, \$3 75; rocker's Fairy Book, \$1 25; Bryant's Iliad of Homer, in 2 vols., \$5; Naturalist's Voyage Around the World, Darwin, \$2; Songs of the Sierras, by Joaquin Miller, \$1 50; Castlin Dale, by Reid, \$1 25; Ballads of Authors, and What They Think of Each Other, \$2.

Don't Miss the

Sale of Lots on Fifth avenue, opposite Oakland Car Station this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

A Fine

Assortment of China Glass and Queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Pure Liquors.

It is a matter of importance to all who deal in liquors of any kind to know where a pure article can be obtained, and for the information of such we are important fact it is their duty to patronize the firm that sell pure liquors. In this connection we would state that F. Fetherston & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic liquors, at No. 54 Federal street, Allegheny, keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the finest domestic and foreign liquors. They have now a lot of the finest sherry wine in the city, and also a fine article of pure rye whisky. They also keep a stock of tobacco and cigars of a fine quality. Give them a call.

Elegant Traveling Satchels

at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

The China Store.

No. 100 Wood street, have the largest stock and cheapest goods in the city. Call and examine it.

Buy Yourself a Lot

To-day. Opposite Oakland Car Station on Fifth avenue. Sale at 2 o'clock P. M.

Books at Auction.

Mr. Pratt has now open, at McIlwaine's auction room, the largest and finest collection of standard literature ever offered for sale west of the mountains, and will sell it on easy terms, and for cash or coal. Our public and school libraries, as well as private libraries are availing themselves of this opportunity to fill up their shelves at less than half the regular prices. At auction every night and private sale every day.

Fine Brushes, Combs

and other toilet articles at Evans' Department Store, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

The Lots at Auction This Day

Opposite Oakland car station, are in a good neighborhood, are in a dry atmosphere, free from all the annoyances of manufactories, and within reach of the new Park. The completion of the new market house on Fifth avenue is also of great advantage to property in this vicinity. Persons in search of a home will no doubt receive a rich return from their investment. Inquire of R. W. McConnell, auctioneer, 58 Fourth avenue.

You Will Never Regret It

if you go to the Sale of Lots to-day and look at them. They are beautifully located and in a good neighborhood. Sale at 2 o'clock P. M.

Building Paper.

To be used in place of plaster, or to be placed between the sheeting and weather-boarding to make the house warmer. W. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn street.

Evans' Department Store,

Masonic Hall building, is the place to buy solid gold emblem pins.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

At the China Store, No. 100 Wood street, offer extra inducements to country merchants in china, glass and queensware.

Fine Table Cutlery

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

Dr. O. W. Holmes

And many distinguished men recommend *Wheeler's Asthma Remedy.*

Solid Gold Chains

at Evans' Department Store, Masonic Hall building. Cheap? That the cheapest.

**